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# Baseline Study on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Pakistan

Conducted for Basic Education for Awareness Reforms & Empowerment (BEFARe) in Collaboration with ActionAid Pakistan with the support of European Union

Enterprise for Business & Development Management (EBDM)

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAPK	Action-Aid Pakistan
ABCS	Automatic Border Control System
ABWT	Ansar Burney Welfare Trust
AREU	Afghan Research & Evaluation Unit
ARRC	Afghan Refugees Repatriation Cell
BE&OE	Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment
BEFARe	Basic Education for Afghan Refugees
BoS	Bureau of Statistics
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCB	Citizen Community Board
CHIP	Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Programme
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CNIC	Computerised National Identity Card
COs	Community Organisations
CPWB	Child Protection and Welfare Bureau
CRC	Child Registration Certificate
CRSD	Centre for Research and Social Development
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSSR	Collective for Social Science Research
EBDM	Enterprise for Business & Development Management
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas – Pakistan
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GIS	Geographical Information System
GNP	Gross National Product
GO	Government Organisation – Pakistan
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HTI	Internal Human Trafficking
HTT	External Human Trafficking
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGO	Government Organisation - International
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMHST	Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking
IMG	Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking
IMHS	Illegal Migration through Human Smuggling
IMHST	Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking

IMO	Illegal Migration through means other than Human Smuggling and External Trafficking
INGO	Non-Government Organisation - International
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
LHRLA	Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MLMOP	The Ministry of Labour, Manpower & Overseas Pakistanis
NA	Not Available
NADRA	National Database Registration Authority
NARA	National Alien Registration Authority
NET	Noor Education Trust
NGO	Non-Government Organisation - National
NIC	National Identity Card
NWFP	North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan
OEC	Overseas Employment Corporation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OOEPs	Overseas Employment Promoters
OPF	Overseas Pakistani's Foundation
P&CHTO	Prevention & Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance - 2002
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Area - Pakistan
PCA	Pakistan Constitutional Amendments
PCO	Population Census Organisation
PEST	Political, Economic, Social, and Technological
PILER	Pakistan Institute for Labour Education & Research
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System
PKR	Pakistani Rupees
PRWSO	Pakistan Rural Workers Social Organisation
PVT	Private
SAFRON	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Accessible, Realistic, Time-bound
SPARC	Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNO	United Nations Organisation
WGCSA&E	Working Group Against Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation
WHO	World Health Organisation

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 'Baseline Study on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling & Trafficking (IMHST) in Pakistan' is part of the project titled 'The Promotion of Rights, Capacity Building Measures and Initiatives to Curb Illegal & Temporary Migration including Human Smuggling & Trafficking' (C-PRISM). The C-PRISM project is being implemented by ActionAid Pakistan in collaboration with Basic Education for Awareness Reforms and Empowerment/Basic Education for Afghan Refugees (BEFARe) in Peshawar (NWFP), Quetta (Balochistan), Karachi (Sindh) and JAAG Welfare Movement in Rahim Yar Khan (Punjab). The Project aims to address issues of illegal migration, temporary migrants, human smuggling and trafficking and migrant rights in Pakistan through establishing, training and strengthening Community Organisations (COs) to effectively focus on migrant issues in their target communities. The project contributes towards bringing about wide-spread awareness on IMHST in Pakistan in lieu of supporting national and international initiatives to prevent and reduce the occurrence of such cases.

The baseline study is a core component of the C-PRISM project. The geographic scope and coverage of the baseline study is aligned with target areas of the C-PRISM project. The baseline study aims to assess the existing conditions and dynamics of IMHST in Pakistan. The findings of the study will help the C-PRISM project focus on core issues concerning the subject; provide an integrated analysis of existing secondary research and information on subject; identify gaps and limitations in research and institutional practices; enable key stakeholders in formulating appropriate policy, action and research; and serve as a reference point for measuring the extent of future developments on the subject. This study is not a full-scale survey of Pakistan on IMHST.

### Research Approach

This baseline study has employed quantitative and qualitative approaches for data collection and analysis. A survey design has been used in order to collect a body of quantitative and qualitative information on the basic indicators developed for this study. The methodology employed for meeting the study objectives include a review of secondary national and international research, consultations with key stakeholders, secondary data collection, field survey for primary data collection and integrated analyst of primary and secondary data. A complete set of baseline indicators have also been developed based on the available information and expertise on IMHST in Pakistan.

The primary data collection was conducted in Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, and Rahim Yar Khan districts. In addition, Swabi district in the North-Western Frontier Province was included to increase number of responses and further substantiate the findings of the study. The final sample size consisted of 131 illegal migrants and 172 trafficking victims interviewed in the surveyed area. A total of 134 indicators developed and have been thoroughly tested with the SMART criteria. The final set of baseline indicators consist of 95 output and impact indicators categorized by thematic areas of IMHST.

### Key Findings and Recommendations

#### *Conceptual and Methodological Limitations in Research*

1. Given the current practices in global research on IMHST, it is not possible to produce accurate measurements of magnitude of illegal migration. There are some reasonable estimation methods being applied by developing countries and international organisations that could be applied in Pakistan.

2. The description and definitions of various forms of illegal migration including human smuggling and human trafficking are not standardized in practice. Different organisations are using different interpretations as a result of which there is considerable ambiguity in reporting and analysis of research.
3. Awareness of the conceptual details of human smuggling and human trafficking is limited even among government agencies, civil society organisations, media agencies and individual experts. Moreover, the UN standard definitions for human smuggling and human trafficking (UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons) are difficult to interpret for implementing agencies in the developing countries such as Pakistan.
4. There is a clear lack of standardized data collection and reporting. There is no central repository of data on IMHST. Furthermore, there are no mechanisms for open and transparent information sharing.
5. There is a need for collaborative and coordinated empirical research on illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking. A uniform working definition, research methodology and study concepts for IMHST should be developed through a consultative process among stakeholders identified in the baseline study. The first step towards building a uniform research methodology will require the formation of a national working group led by the focal organisations working on migration in Pakistan: Ministry of Interior; International Organisation for Migration (IOM); United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis.
6. The ‘national working group for research on illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking’ should collectively deal with the different forms of illegal migration including human smuggling, external human trafficking and internal human trafficking. The problems for the study of these subjects are similar and the organisations working on these issues tend to overlap. The Working Group should also focus on the following objectives, (a) establishment of uniform definitions and concepts of IMHST in Pakistan; (b) establishment of recommended research methods and procedures for studying IMHST; (c) recommendations on how to develop ‘central repository of data on IMHST’ and potential organisations that can play a part in that regard; (d) policies and procedures required to ensure open and transparent information sharing in Country and regionally; (e) recommendations on how to establish a ‘migration research and development’ centre that can sustain the efforts of the working group in the long run by supporting national strategies, policies and programmes on IMHST with the continuous improvement of research on the subject;
7. The government and international donors have a key role to play in supporting evidence-based IMHST research to develop better policies, projects and programmes for prevention, control and rehabilitation issues. Harmonized regional approaches and enhanced cooperation between countries of the South Asia should be promoted.

#### *Institutions and Policies*

8. The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and the National Alien Registration Authority (NARA) are the two main government organizations directly working on illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking in the Country. The mandate, resources and

capability of the two organisations are clearly limited to address the magnitude and scope of the issue of illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking in Pakistan. Both organisations require significant support through upgrading the performance ability of their human and operational resources. The government and international donors should focus on identifying the capacity building needs for these two focal organisations and provide a foundation for their resource development for improving their effectiveness.

9. More importantly, the prevention and control of IMHST in practice cuts across multiple issues and a larger group of government departments need to participate in implementing policies and programmes on the IMHST in Pakistan. Other government departments are not playing an adequate role in the prevention and control of illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking. An inter-ministerial committee should be formed consisting of these ministries that can develop coordination and coherence on policymaking, programme development and implementation on IMHST. The inter-ministerial committee should aim to develop a migration management strategy that can allow the networking of government institutions working across the nexus of legal and illegal migration. One of the goals of the inter-ministerial committee should be to strategically align the government's existing policy of 'facilitating migration' towards developmental policies and measures related to illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking.
10. A 'National Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Management of Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking' should be conducted to identify the federal and provincial government institutions and organisations that can work within the particular thematic areas of IMHST. The National Assessment will allow the government and international donors to prioritize the targeted development of institutional capacities and capabilities to address illegal migration and human smuggling through a national migration management strategy.
11. There are only a handful of capable and competent civil society organisations working on IMHST in the Country. These few organisations are the only source of information on IMHST as they have either conducted small scale research activities or maintain records of victim case studies. However, there is a greater number of organisations working (approximately 17-20 organisations) on external and internal human trafficking by civil society organisations as compared to illegal migration and human smuggling (approximately 2-3 organisations).
12. There is an overall need for civil society organisations to increase alignment towards illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking in the Country. There is a need to recognize the migration-poverty linkages and approach migration as a core developmental problem in the Country. C-PRISM is the only project being implemented on IMHST at the national level. There is only one national level inter-agency thematic group actively working on human trafficking with a focus on prevention and eradication of child trafficking. There is a dire need for increased intervention on different aspects of IMHST highlighted by the baseline study and other secondary research.
13. The findings of the baseline suggest that poverty, lack of education and marginality are significant factors in increasing vulnerability to unlawful migration or trafficking. There is a need for civil society organisations working on poverty alleviation to initiate projects and programmes in communities that are particularly vulnerable to illegal migration, trafficking or are themselves part of illegal migrant communities. Similarly, international

development partners of Pakistan should focus on developing poverty alleviation, employment generation and education projects and programmes in the vulnerable communities in Pakistan.

### *Illegal migration and human smuggling*

14. The majority of illegal migrants in Pakistan are from Afghanistan, Burma and Bangladesh. Karachi is a key destination for foreign illegal migrants attracted by the urban labour market. The baseline study also shows that the registration and documentation of illegal migration has been neglected by government.
15. The contradiction in illegal migration statistics in Pakistan indicates the need for centralized and coordinated data collection and reporting on illegal migration in Pakistan. A reliable estimate of the illegal migrant's population and their socio-economic characteristics is required to develop appropriate and effective programmes for curbing and managing illegal migration.
16. There is currently no effective monitoring and registration system for foreign illegal migrants in Pakistan. Most foreign illegal migrants resident in Pakistan are unaware of their rights and the benefits of registering as an alien. Intervention projects/programmes working on foreign illegal migrants need to focus on training and awareness of foreign migrant laws, rights and registration procedures.
17. The Afghan refugees are the largest migrant community in Pakistan and the only proactively managed community in the Country. The collaboration of the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, the Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics and the UHNCR have played a formidable with consequential results in settling, registering, documenting, rehabilitating and repatriating the Afghan refugee community. The institutional and policy structures for the management of the Afghan refugee community is exemplary and learning experience that should be taken into consideration for future policy and institutional development for a migration management strategy in Pakistan.
18. There are no clear estimates on the Pakistani illegal migrant population abroad and the total number of Pakistani illegal migrants deported from foreign countries. The FIA has kept a track of the annual deportations of Pakistani illegal migrants only in the last four years. There is no government agency that is making an effort to monitor the magnitude of Pakistani illegal migrant population abroad. A survey of illegal Pakistan migrants abroad and returnees is necessary to arrive at a realistic estimate of the scale of illegal migration of Pakistanis abroad.
19. The baseline findings show that the majority of the outflow of illegal migration from Pakistan is taking place from a few concentrated regions of the Punjab provinces from places like Gujrat, Gujranwala, Mandi Bahauddin, and Sialkot. The most common destination for illegal migration among these was the United Arab Emirates, Iran, United Kingdom, Greece, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. The majority of Pakistani illegal migrants are deported from Turkey followed by Oman and the United States of America.

### *Human Trafficking*

20. The development of competent and capable rehabilitation shelters for trafficking victims is necessary to improve the quality of research in Pakistan. Interviewing trafficking



victims within their community is an immense challenge that the baseline study has faced during field work in the target areas. Shelters are the most appropriate site for interviewing trafficking victims as it provides them with privacy, confidentiality and anonymity. Moreover, in some cases it is appropriate for specialist counsellors to directly engage with victims. However, there is a need for the trafficking shelters to establish a procedure that can ensure openness to researchers and information sharing while maintaining strict ethical standards.

21. The baseline survey in corroboration with secondary studies indicates most that majority of trafficking victims have no or minimal education, and largely belong to poor families. The baseline findings denote that the 'deception for employment' is the most popular method of recruitment of trafficking victims. The baseline survey indicates that trafficking incidents and victims have higher visibility and possible prevalence in Quetta, Rahim Yar Khan and Peshawar. Similarly, the baseline has also found evidence of prevalence of internal trafficking in rural areas of NWFP, particularly in Nowshera, Mardan and Swabi.
22. More than 30 percent of trafficking victims interviewed were trafficked as children suggesting that children in Pakistan are highly vulnerable to trafficking in Pakistan, particularly those belonging to poorly educated and impoverished households. 35 percent of the trafficking victims are females and 43 percent of the respondents have been victims of child trafficking. The baseline findings suggest that these two communities are particularly vulnerable to external and internal human trafficking in Pakistan.
23. Human trafficking should focus on conducting basic socio-economic profiling of target communities through preferable systematic random sampling. Moreover, an effort should be made to target communities with lower education and income in the target areas, particularly for projects focusing on building community organisation and increasing awareness. Community organisations and NGOs working on human trafficking in localized areas should ensure that stakeholder across different income and educational groups are consulted in formulating development activities.
24. In comparison to other forms of trafficking, there is better coverage of child trafficking by NGOs and international organisations in Pakistan. However, child trafficking research in Pakistan is still in its exploratory phase and the facts on the subject are still patchy and inconclusive. The main reason for the lack of better research is because of the lack of coordination and harmonisation among organisations working on the issue.
25. There have been no conclusive findings of the baseline on the methods of recruitment of child trafficking victims. The majority of the child trafficking victims in the baseline survey have been recruited through 'deception for employment' and parental conspiracy by sale of children. However, secondary studies indicate different and wider number of major recruitment practices. Recruitment is another important area of child trafficking as understanding recruitment methods and practices can allow social worker and policy makers to develop better preventive and control programmes targeted at stopping child recruitment for trafficking.
26. The baseline survey findings confirm the reports of secondary studies that commercial and non-commercial sexual exploitation are one of the more common forms of women trafficking in Pakistan. The majority of the female victims belong to the Bengali, Afghan and Hazara ethnic groups as they represent 33 percent of female trafficking victims

interviewed. Research on women trafficking is neglected and therefore there is scarce information on external trafficking points, methods and vulnerable communities in localized areas. There is a strong need for research on women trafficking that can highlight the probable magnitude and scope of the problem so that existing developmental projects/programmes can be focused on these issues.

27. The baseline findings suggest that the illegal migrant populations of the Bengali, Afghan Pashtun and Hazara are the three major communities vulnerable to external and internal human trafficking in the Country. There is a need for further survey-based research on the nexus between legal and illegal migration within different illegal migrants or legalized migrant communities in Pakistan. The identification of vulnerable communities and the factor increasing their vulnerability are crucial for developing appropriate and effective intervention projects/programmes.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

The 'Baseline Study on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling & Trafficking (IMHST) in Pakistan' is part of the project titled 'The Promotion of Rights, Capacity Building Measures and Initiatives to Curb Illegal & Temporary Migration including Human Smuggling & Trafficking' (C-PRISM). The C-PRISM project is primarily funded by the European Commission's Aeneas Programme (2004-2006), meant for the financial and technical assistance to third-world countries in the field of migration and asylum. The general objective of the Aeneas Programme is to support third countries in ensuring better management of migratory flows in all their dimensions. While covering the essential facets of the migration phenomenon (migration and development, labour migration, illegal migration and trafficking in human beings, migrant's rights, asylum and international protection), the Aeneas Programme does not directly address root causes of migration. The Programme is particularly adapted to capacity building and encouraging cooperation initiatives in which partners of countries of origin, transit and destination will develop and share experience and working methods on the various aspects of migration. However, the subject of the thematic programme is primarily, although not exclusively, migration to European Union. Within the Commission's framework of Financial Perspectives 2007-2013, Aeneas was replaced with a new thematic programme on cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum. The implementation of this new programme is based on the Commission's 'Strategy Paper for the Thematic Programme of Cooperation with Third Countries in the Areas of Migration and Asylum (2007-2010)'.

The C-PRISM project is being implemented by ActionAid Pakistan in collaboration with Basic Education for Awareness Reforms and Empowerment/Basic Education for Afghan Refugees (BEFARe) in Peshawar (NWFP), Quetta (Balochistan), Karachi (Sindh) and JAAG Welfare Movement in Rahim Yar Khan (Punjab). The Project aims to address issues of illegal migration, temporary migrants, human smuggling and trafficking and migrant rights in Pakistan through establishing, training and strengthening Community Organisations (COs) to effectively focus on migrant issues in their target communities. The project contributes towards bringing about wide-spread awareness on IMHST in Pakistan in lieu of supporting national and international initiatives to prevent and reduce the occurrence of such cases.

## RATIONALE

The present international migration situation is marked by rise in the absolute number of migrants, the multiplication of types of migration, the feminisation of migration, the wide-spread and diversifying trafficking in human beings, the growth of diasporas, the integration challenges for the migrants and the host countries, the strengthening of ties with people who have stayed in the Country of origin, the diversification of destinations and origins, and the multiplication of migration routes. According to the United Nations statistics<sup>1</sup>, the worldwide population of migrants is estimated at 200 million of which 115 million are living in developed countries and 75 million in developing countries. From 1990 to 2005, the number of migrants increased by 33 million in developed countries and by 3 million in developing countries. In this context, and although it is impossible to give reliable estimates, illegal migration is an increasingly widespread

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<sup>1</sup> Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, Conference on International Migration and Development, 2006; International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

phenomenon. Illegal migration, part of which involves smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, is a source of various problems for all the countries along the migratory route. However, migration is also part of the developing countries' modernisation process and intensive debates are ongoing on how migration can better contribute to development. This debate addresses issues such as reducing brain drain and encouraging the migrants to contribute to the development of their Country of origin, for example via the productive use of remittances and brain circulation.

Conflicts and insecurity also generate forced migration and refugee flows. In 2005, the UNHCR counted about 10.5 million refugees and asylum seekers worldwide, most of them in Africa, South West Asia and Europe<sup>2</sup>. It is also worth mentioning that human induced environmental change and natural disasters are increasingly key factors behind large-scale migration flows. 50 million people may be forced to migrate because of soil erosion, desertification, water shortages, sea level rise and extreme weather events.<sup>3</sup>

Furthermore, there is a global dearth of quantitative and qualitative information on IMHST and the situation in Pakistan is not much different. The lack of research prohibits government institutions, law enforcement agencies and civil society organisations to initiate targeted and collaborative interventions aimed at prevention and control of IMHST.

In recent years, international and national media have focused attention on the global spread of IMHST. The apparent links of organised crime and transnational criminal networks with terrorism in the post-9/11 geo-politics have played a strong role in raising the curtain on these issues. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) has also taken steps in addressing illegal activities of migrant traders and smugglers. In 2002, Pakistan's Federal Cabinet passed the 'Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance' that imposed strong penal punishments for traffickers. It also introduced mechanisms of support to victims and enforced registration of foreigners. Moreover, the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) has assumed role of the national counter-human trafficking agency and began targeting the issue in different regions of the Country. Although, the law enforcement agencies have begun collecting information on IMHST in their respective domains, several gaps in research, documentation and information-sharing still prevail.

## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study is a core component of the C-PRISM project and is therefore limited in geographic scope and coverage. It is intended to help assess the nature and extent of IMHST in Pakistan in a manner that will (a) help the C-PRISM project monitor activities in relation to core issues concerning the subject; (b) provide an integrated analysis of relevant previous national or local studies; (c) identify gaps in research and institutional arrangements; (d) enable key stakeholders such as national government agencies, civil society organisations and the international donor community in further developing pertinent strategies and launching initiatives for more in-depth research; and (e) serve as a reference point for measuring the extent of future developments on the subject.

This study is not a full-scale survey of Pakistan on IMHST. Such a survey is beyond the scope of the C-PRISM project and is an activity that should preferably be spear-headed by a relevant government institution such as the Bureau of Statistics (BoS) or the Federal Investigation Agency

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<sup>2</sup> UNHCR, Global Report 2005, p. 14.

<sup>3</sup> EC, Strategy Paper for the Thematic Programme of Cooperation with Third Countries in the Areas of Migration and Asylum 2007-2010.

(FIA) in collaboration with expert organisations such as the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). This study will nevertheless contribute significantly in designing such a survey at the national level.

The study is based on (a) Secondary sources made available by relevant stakeholders; and (b) a sample of primary sources identified in the four Project locations namely Rahim Yar Khan, Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi and in addition Swabi.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

This study endeavours to accomplish the following core study tasks:

1. Develop a methodological framework and basic indicators for measuring IMHST in Pakistan;
2. Undertake a quantitative and qualitative baseline assessment of the following aspects of IMHST in Pakistan:
  - a. Trends – quantification of illegal migrants entering into, originating from and passing through Pakistan; people smuggled to and from Pakistan; people trafficked into, out of and within the Country;
  - b. Methods – description of legal, illegal or ‘semi-legal’ procedures used in practicing IMHST;
  - c. Sites – identification of locations of origin, destination and transit commonly used by illegal migrants and victims of human trafficking;
  - d. Actors – organisations and individuals involved in combating or undertaking illegal migration, human smuggling and human trafficking in the Country; and
  - e. Victims – description of socio-economic characteristics of illegal migrants and trafficking victims;
3. Provide recommendations for the development of a monitoring framework for C-PRISM project based on the baseline research methodology, findings and analysis.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

A number of studies have been undertaken on IMHST in Pakistan in the past as shown in Table 1-1 below:

Table 1-1: List of studies undertaken on IMHST in Pakistan

No.	Name of Publication	Sponsoring Organisation	Publication Year
1	Brides for Sale	Noor Education Trust (NET)	2008
2	Afghans in Pakistan	Collective for Social Science Research	2006
3	Fading Light: Study on Child Trafficking	Society for Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)	2006
4	Rapid Assessment of Trafficking of Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Pakistan	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2006

5	Situation Analysis Report on Prostitution of Boys in Pakistan	Pakistan Paediatric Association	2006
6	Afghans in Karachi	Collective for Social Science Research	2005
7	Afghans in Peshawar	Afghanistan Reconstruction and Evaluation Unit (AREU)	2005
8	Afghans in Quetta	Collective for Social Science Research	2005
9	Camel Jockeys of Rahim Yar Khan	Save the Children Fund Sweden	2005
10	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Working Group Against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation	2005
11	The Pakistan Thematic Group's Position Paper on Human Trafficking: Development of a Conceptual Framework and Strategies to Combat Trafficking	International Organisation for Migration (IOM) /Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	2005
12	Trafficking in Persons in Pakistan	International Organisations for Migration (IOM)	2004
13	A study of the irregular migrant communities in Karachi	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	2004
14	Child Trafficking for Camel Races: A Perspective from Pakistan	Centre for Research and Social Development	2004
15	The Other Side of Childhood: Male Child Prostitution at a bus stand in Pakistan	Sahil	2004
16	Review of Migration issues in Pakistan	Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR)	2003
17	Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002: Analysis	UNIFEM	2008

All of the aforementioned reports and studies (see Table-1) focus on one or more aspects of IMHST. However, a study with a holistic and integrated overview of illegal migration, human smuggling and human trafficking has not been undertaken before. This study aims to fill that gap. It consolidates and builds upon findings of previous studies and presents more holistic recommendations based on additional field research and in-depth analysis. Furthermore, this study will provide valuable inputs for institutional development, policy debate and further research on the subject. It will also provide direction for up-scaling and replication of the C-PRISM project that would serve as steps towards sustainability of the Project's outcomes. It will

help key stakeholder organisations define future targets and integrating their efforts in a complimenting manner. Despite its limited scope, this study is one of the first of its kind on IMHST in Pakistan and therefore serves as bedrock for initiating more focused efforts for addressing issues relating to IMHST at the national and regional level.

## **STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT**

This report is organised into six chapters, Chapter 1 is the beginning of the report that contains the introduction and Chapter 6 is the last chapter followed by a bibliography and appendixes.

Chapter 1 introduces the C-PRISM project's background and rationale. It locates the focus of report by discussing the objectives, scope and significance of the baseline study.

Chapter 2 describes the methodology used in the different stages of the baseline study by discussing the research approach, data gathering methods and sampling. It provides an overview of the conceptual framework of the study while also discussing the limitations of the study. This chapter also introduces baseline indicators developed for the study.

Chapter 3 presents an analytical overview of the institutional and policy structures of IMHST in action with a focus on policy and actions of the government and civil society actors.

Chapter 4 focuses on the baseline findings and analysis of illegal migration and human smuggling. It provides evidence of the conditions of illegal migration and human smuggling in the Country today while focusing on foreign illegal migration, Afghan refugees and the illegal migration of Pakistanis. This chapter also provides information on the baseline indicators of illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking (IMG), illegal migration through human smuggling (IMHS) and illegal migration by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking (IMO). This chapter does not discuss external human trafficking.

Chapter 5 focuses on the baseline findings and analysis of external and internal human trafficking. It provides evidences of the conditions of human trafficking in the Country today while focusing on patterns of human trafficking, comparison with secondary research, child trafficking, women trafficking, local customs and trafficking, and trafficking for labour. This chapter also provides information on the baseline indicators of external human trafficking (HTT) and internal human trafficking (HTI).

Chapter 6 on conclusion presents the findings and recommendations of the study.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

#### A multi-dimensional approach

The baseline study adopts a three-tier framework for the assessment of migration through employing the human rights factor, migration management factor and organized crime factor. This framework offers a multi-dimensional understanding of the key factors that may be responsible for causing or influencing the spread of IMHST in Pakistan and its neighbouring region.

##### *The human rights factor*

The *human rights factor* takes into account the victims' and migrants' perspective on IMHST. The human rights angle shows how issues of development, conflict and poverty are directly linked to patterns of commercial exploitation of poor communities and economic migration of marginalised communities. The poor, marginalised and migrant communities may not only be exploited but they also have a difficult time in claiming justice for their victimisation. Illegal migrants because of the status as criminals or offenders have a difficult time in claiming their rights. Therefore, not only poverty and underdevelopment drive illegal migration but a weak judicial system fails to dissuade exploiters and empower impoverished communities.

##### *The migration management factor*

The *migration management factor* is understood through the national perspective of immigration and emigration laws, policies and procedures. It is actually national laws that define the 'illegality' of migratory and human trade practices. However, with only finite opportunities for legal migration, reliance on monitoring national borders and enacting strict migration laws only pushes the 'forced migrants' towards choosing illegal or risky migration channels. However, at the same time strong border control and tough legal punishments are required to deter human smuggling and trafficking that is driven by a complex money-driven network.

##### *The organised crime factor*

The *organised crime factor* has become even more relevant in the post-9/11 scenario, where due to increasing evidence and awareness of the linkages between transnational organised crime and issues of national and international security, particularly terrorism has led to the need for enhanced border security.

The proposed framework incorporates the aforementioned factors by collecting data from and/or on the diverse actors, agencies and affected individuals/communities related to IMHST in one way or the other. The consideration of these factors in the baseline study methodology has helped develop a multi-dimensional view of the actors and causes that influence the prevalence and spread of IMHST and those that should be involved in its prevention and control.

#### Key definitions

At the onset of this baseline research initiative, the study team observed that various stakeholders are using different definitions for the terms illegal migration, human smuggling and human trafficking. Similarly various publications, research papers and reports interpreted the meanings of these terms differently. This posed serious challenges because the result of irregularity in the



definition of any one of these terms would essentially lead to incorrect analysis of gaps and issues. In order to determine a clear direction, the most appropriate and internationally-recognized definitions have been used:

1. *Illegal Migration*<sup>4</sup>: is defined as ‘the movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the origin, transit or destination countries’. Illegal migration can occur through both legal and illegal channels of the origin country and therefore includes trans-national human trafficking, human smuggling, travelling on false or forged documentation, illegal border crossing, visa over-staying and illegal employment;
2. *Human Smuggling*: means the procurement, in order to obtain, directly, or indirectly, a financial or material benefit, of the illegal entry of a State part of which the person is not a national or permanent resident (UN Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air);
3. *Human Trafficking*: recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation (UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons).

All subsequent information compiled was categorised based on these standard definitions. Considering, the difficulties in the use of the terms in practice, the study has developed the following simplified interpretations:

1. *Illegal migration*: crossing over into another country, or becoming resident in another country in a manner that violates immigration laws of the origin, transit or destination country (the means could include human smuggling or human trafficking);
2. *Human Smuggling*: wilful procurement of services by a person or a group of persons for illegal transportation through illegal channels from one country to another; and
3. *Human Trafficking*: forceful or fraudulent transfer of individuals from one place to another (within the same country or between two or more countries) for exploitation in various forms; in such activities the ‘ownership’ of the victim shifts from one entity to another; the transfer is based on money, material or other benefits.

In the present study human smuggling and external human trafficking have been interpreted as forms of illegal migration. Illegal migration also includes forms of illegal migration that result in illegal foreign residence and illegal foreign employment that in practice is seen in the form of visa overstaying, use of false travel documents, legal immigrants working illegally and other forms deemed illegal by immigration law of the destination country.

### **Legal and illegal migration nexus in Pakistan**

Migration played an important role in the early formation of Pakistan’s social and political landscape. State formation in Pakistan was accompanied by a massive shift of population that has continued to influence migration patterns. According to the 1998 census records, some 10 million people, or 8% of the population of Pakistan consisted of internal or international migrants.

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<sup>4</sup> ‘Illegal migration’ in this study denotes the following type of illegal migrants: smuggled persons, illegal border crossers, visa duration violators, forged or counterfeit document migrants, deportees and legal residents working illegally.

Savings remitted by Pakistani migrants abroad constitute the largest single source of foreign exchange earnings for the Country. In the early 1980s, this flow was equivalent to 10% of GNP. In 2003, the remittances were approximately US\$ 2.4 billion or 4% of GNP and 2008 the remittances reached approximately US\$ 3.7 billion (State Bank of Pakistan). Migration patterns in Pakistan, therefore, have significant socio-economic impact. The dynamic and trends of illegal migration are closely linked to the historical patterns of legal and semi-legal migration (Gazdar; 2003). Although patterns of illegal, like legal migration, reinforce the poverty-migration linkage and migration-development nexus, trafficking and smuggling trends in Pakistan indicate that cultural and social networks play a strong role in enabling illegal migration and human trafficking.

The linkage between legal and illegal migration becomes clear if we look at the economic repercussion of major migration patterns in Pakistan. Emigration to the Gulf in the 1970s and the displacement of Afghan refugees into Pakistan in the 1980s, led to three major economic changes in Pakistan:

- a. Internal labour markets expanded and become integrated with regional and international labour markets;
- b. Migrant worker's requirement for transferring funds home gave rise to a significant informal money market – known variously as *hundi* and *hawala*;
- c. The flow of people led to corresponding flow of goods between Pakistan and the liberal economies of the Gulf, resulting in the creation of major informal markets and channels for trade (Collective for Social Science Research; 2005).

In political terms, the migrant economy has greatly influenced government policy. The government depends on massive remittance economy and thus has tolerated the shadow economies of illegal migration that have developed alongside. These economies also benefit the national economy because of incoming financial flows and the resultant increase in consumption levels in the rural economies and semi-urban economies.

Overall, the labour market relations and informal financial systems developed through regular migrant flows are the infrastructure that has enabled and supported illegal migration and human trafficking in the region. The oil and construction boom in the Gulf drove majority of the labor force to region. The massive flow of migrant labour established the social network and economic linkages that encouraged legal and illegal migration to the region from specific regions in Pakistan. However, as the economy of the Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) slowed down, these countries began regulating the immigrant workforce that increased the inflow of illegal migration to the region. In recent years as the needs of the GCC economies have changed they have started adopting further restrictive immigration policies unattractive for migrant workers that also started increasing the ratio of illegal expatriate community in the region (Sustainable Development Policy Institute; 2008). It is the dynamic between demand and supply labor markets that links the nexus of legal and illegal migration. One of the questions for future research is how the labor demand markets interact with each other in influencing economic migration patterns during economic crisis or growth.

Table 2-1 presents a historical overview of legal migration patterns in Pakistan:

Table 2-1: Historical patterns of migration in Pakistan

Origin	Destination	Type of migrant stock		Purpose & Motivation	Channel	Peak Period	Description
		Population type	Economic group				
Pakistan	European, United States, East Asia	Families, Professionals	Non-Poor; Middle and Upper Class	Family Networks, Economic Opportunity	Legal	1960-1990s	These migrants use formal channels and some have family connections in these countries while other apply through formal legal channels for landed migrant status. These migrants are from non-poor class in Pakistan.
Pakistan	European, United States	Students	Non-Poor; Middle and Upper Class	Education, Economic Opportunity	Legal	1980-1990s	These migrants use formal channels as students and usually remain there after completing studies. This trend is stronger in the United States. These migrants are generally from non-poor backgrounds.
Pakistan	European, United States	Young men	Poor	Economic Opportunity	Illegal	1990-2000s	These migrants enter developed countries illegally and remain in the informal labour market. In some cases, these migrants have been able to acquire legal status, asylum or have been deported in recent years with stringent regulations. These migrants are generally from poor backgrounds and their estimation is difficult.
Pakistan	European, United States	Young men	Poor	Economic Opportunity	Semi-legal	1990-2000s	These migrants enter developed countries through legal student or work visa. They overstay and try to employ themselves in the informal labor market. Some of them may acquire legal status or have been deported in recent years with stringent regulation. These migrants are generally from poor backgrounds and their estimation is difficult.
Pakistan	Persian Gulf Region	Families, Professionals	Various	Pilgrimage, Economic Opportunity, Trans-border Ties	Legal	Pre-1970s	By 1980s it was estimated that around 2 million Pakistanis had emigrated to the Persian Gulf region (Gazdar; 2003)
Pakistan	Persian Gulf Region	Uneducated young men from rural background, skilled young men from cities	Poor and lower class	Economic boom in the region	Legal, illegal	1970-1990s	The OPEC-induced economic boom in region brought a great demand for both skilled and unskilled workers. The government also played a role in promoting labour flow to these regions through the Overseas Employment Corporation (OEC)
Afghanistan	Pakistan	Refugees, displaced population	Various	War, conflict, civil strife	Legal, illegal and semi-legal	1980s-1990s	The main thrust of the movement of Afghans into Pakistan was the ten year Afghan War that began in 1979 and ensuing civil war.

Type of migrant stock							
Bangladesh	Pakistan	Biharis, Bengalis	Various	Civil War, conflict and partition-linked migration	Legal, illegal and semi-legal	1960-80s	Bengalis moved to Pakistan at the time of Partition and have been migrating since then. The Bihari flow came largely during the 1980s and has remained a controversial issue.
Burma	Pakistan	Muslim Burmese	Various	Political persecution	Legal, illegal	1980s	Large numbers of Muslim Burmese migrated to Karachi during the 1980s because of the persecution the Muslims faced in Burma.
Pakistan (Rural)	Pakistan (Urban)	Family, unemployed young men,	Poor rural backgrounds	Poverty, unemployment, economic opportunity	Legal	NA	According to the 1998 population census, urban areas accounted for two-thirds of all in-migrants. Patterns of migration in Pakistan – from labor-abundant rural areas of North West Frontier Province and Punjab to urban centers of Punjab and Sindh – conform to a basic poverty-migration linkage.

*Source: Compiled from various reports of the Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR) and Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), 2004-2006*

## The migration and trafficking nexus

Legal, illegal and forced migrations are also proximate factors in the prevalence of trafficking as they may push individuals and communities into vulnerability and marginality. Globally, the rights of migrant are not well protected and therefore migrant communities become easy targets for traffickers. Migrant workers, refugees, internally displaced persons and illegal job seekers are some of the types of migrants that are often coerced into trafficking for labour or sexual exploitation.

Similarly, in Pakistan there are segments of the migrant population have become particularly vulnerable to internal and external trafficking, these include:

- a. Afghan refugees and migrants;
- b. Internally displaced persons (IDPs);
- c. Illegal Bengali and Burmese migrants; and
- d. Economic migrants from rural to urban areas.

Internally, the rural-urban migration patterns have also played a role in aiding forced labour markets and informal financial systems that support internal trafficking in Pakistan. The present baseline study shows that one of the main reasons of rural-urban migration of women and children in Pakistan is employment and financial gain. Interestingly, the findings of the secondary studies and the present study indicate that in most cases of internal rural-urban trafficking of women and children, 'deception for employment' has been used a recruitment method for exploitation in the form of forced labour and prostitution. Moreover, the process of rural-urban migration, especially for poor families, tends to put the women and children at a vulnerable position in the big urban centres that further increase their chances of becoming targeted by traffickers.

For example, a study conducted on illegal migrants in Karachi (CSSR; 2005), suggests that there is an active market for marriage within Karachi's Bengali communities as Bengalis and locals alike provided the demand for migrant wives. In the study, respondents themselves did not suggest that their wives had been trafficked, but secondary sources in the study indicate that at least some had been trafficked. The survey identified that there were reports that agents who transport migrants sometimes try to separate girls from their families, and once that happens these girls are sold in different cities in Pakistan. The data collected in the baseline survey also shows that in addition to the Bengali community in Karachi, the migrant Pashtun and Hazara communities in the north-western regions of Pakistan are particularly vulnerable to internal and external trafficking in comparison to other communities in their region.

Migration, legal or illegal, is known to provide opportunities for social and economic mobility of individuals and communities. However, there is a darker side to the poverty-migration linkage. Migration may also close the window of opportunities pushing individuals and communities into new social and political spaces where their previous social structure and economic network cannot support and protect them. In these cases, individuals and communities are at a greater risk of deception and exploitation by traffickers and agents. Moreover, discussions with government and civil society activists have shown that traffickers and agents are in many cases known to target vulnerable migrant communities or tempt marginalized rural families with migrant labor in urban areas. Women and children are at the greatest risk in these cases.

Hence, there is a strong need to keep in the perspective how issues of legal migration and illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking are mutually constituted in a Country with a diverse

experience of migration like Pakistan. It is difficult to breakdown migration into different forms of legal and illegal migration. Effective and sustainable migration policy experiences in the European countries, especially in case of the Balkan states, have been realized through recognizing the multi-sectoral nature of migration challenges and building an integrated national migration management strategy.

## RESEARCH APPROACH

This baseline study has employed quantitative and qualitative approaches for data collection and analysis. A cross-sectional survey<sup>5</sup> design has been used in order to collect a body of quantitative and qualitative information on the basic indicators developed for this study. The methodology employed for each study objective shown in the Table 2-2 below:

Table 2-2: Methodology and coverage against study objectives

Study objectives	Methodology applied	Coverage
<i>Study Objective 1 – Methodological framework and basic indicators</i>	Mainly covered through secondary research on national and international papers and reports; consultations with experts and key stakeholders such as government agencies, civil society and private sector; reviews of the C-PRISM Logical Framework, Project Proposal and Aeneas Programme Indicators. The indicators have been finalised using the SMART <sup>6</sup> criteria	A complete set of methodological tools and basic indicators for the C-PRISM project has been developed based on the existing information and expertise on IMHST in Pakistan
<i>Study Objective 2a – Trends</i>	Mainly covered through secondary data in order to document figures provided by various key stakeholders that are monitoring flow and stock; supported by primary data collection in the four Project areas	The stock of illegal migrants have been determined through secondary data, however, there is no secondary information available on flow.
<i>Study Objective 2(b-e) – Methods, Sites, Actors and Victims</i>	Covered through secondary data collection and confirmed by primary data collection	Methods, sites, actors and victims information has been covered through secondary information; sites, victims and methods information has been covered to extent of Project geographical focus areas through primary data collection.
<i>Study Objective 3- Monitoring Framework Recommendations</i>	Covered through analysis and findings of the secondary and primary data collection	Basic recommendations on a monitoring framework

The baseline study has employed primary and secondary data types. The definitions of these data types applicable to this study are as follows:

1. *Primary Data*: includes data/information that has been collected first-hand and scientifically documented by the study team through interviews with stakeholders, experts, trafficking victims, smuggled persons and illegal migrants. Special data collection instruments were designed to capture such data; and
2. *Secondary Data* – includes existing data/information that was collected from existing research identified stakeholder organisations and compiled from existing reports or papers on IMHST. All available data sets and information were collected in existing formats. The study team then processed and compiled the data for analysis.

<sup>5</sup> Cross-sections surveys are used to gather information on a population at a single point in time

<sup>6</sup> ‘SMART’ is a set of criteria that determine if the indicators are Specific (with lucid description and no ambiguity in interpretation), Measurable (through qualitative or quantitative methods), Attainable (in the form of documents, data or tacit information that can be documented), Realistic (not overly ambitious or too basic), and time-bound (with defined time frame for observation).

Primary data collection was conducted in Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, and Rahim Yar Khan districts as these are the geographic focus areas of the C-PRISM project. In addition, Swabi district in the North-Western Frontier Province was included because (a) one of EBDM's partner organisations (NET) that also facilitated the study team in data collection in Peshawar had field presence in Swabi as well; (b) NET's recent research reported that the extent of the IMHST related problems was equally prevalent in districts around Peshawar including Nowshera, Mardan and Swabi; (c) the study team decided to capitalise on an opportunity for greater field coverage on the subject without major additional resource requirements; and (d) this inclusion would increase the number of observations and responses while further substantiating findings of the study.

## SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION

Secondary data collection is a major component of the current baseline study since measurement of illegal and clandestine phenomena necessitates indirect methods and cross-referencing techniques for deriving meaningful conclusions. The following sources were mainly used for collection of secondary data:

1. Pakistan relevant reports on IMHST published by international organisations;
2. Reports published and/or provided by national organisations and government institutions;
3. Victim case studies documented by civil society organisations in Pakistan;
4. Media reports on IMHST in the period December 2006 to December 2008;
5. Deportation and border apprehension records of the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA);
6. Census, legal migration and labour surveys data held by Pakistan's Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS).

The following activities were undertaken for the collection of secondary data:

- a. *Desk-based research*: the main component of desk-based review is a thorough internet research for international and national reports that provide background information on IMHST issues, trends, magnitude, actors and initiatives in Pakistan. The international and national reports have been screened for quantitative data that can be used for direct or indirect assessment of IMHST in Pakistan. This includes national survey<sup>7</sup> data and statistics on migration, labour force and other relevant socio-economic indicators. The main source for these statistics has been the Federal Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and the Overseas Pakistani Foundation.
- b. *Media monitoring*: Reputable and authentic sources were identified for media reports on IMHST for the period December 2006 to December 2008. Content analysis was conducted to extract information on deportation trends, sites, routes and social characteristics of illegal migrants.
- c. *Data collection from relevant organisations*: Relevant government departments, institutions, civil society organisations, international agencies and organisations, and law enforcements agencies (see Table 2-3) that are active in preventing, managing and monitoring IMHST in Pakistan were first identified through

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<sup>7</sup> Labour Force Survey 2003-2004, Demographic Survey 2005-2006 and the Population Census 1998

secondary sources. A stakeholder database was then developed with basic details and contact information on the organisations. Contact was established with these organisations followed by visits to respective offices in all four target locations. A snowballing technique<sup>8</sup> was used to identify organisations working on the subject. Most of the organisations working on the IMHST were contacted and meetings were held to discuss their perceptions, experiences and secondary data records. The stakeholder database has been developed to gather data for an ‘institutional overview’ and identify ‘experts’ who can volunteer for filling in the ‘Expert Questionnaire’ (See Appendix 3 for the Stakeholder Matrix). The identified stakeholders were requested to share their qualitative and quantitative data and records that could be used for building a baseline for IMHST in Pakistan.

Table 2-3: Distribution of stakeholders by location

Stakeholder Organisation	Location						Total
	Islamabad	Karachi	Peshawar	Rahim Yar Khan	Quetta	Swabi	
Consultant	2	1					3
Government organisation	3	2	1		1		7
Inter-governmental organisation	5						5
International non-profit organisation	1						1
National non-profit organisation	3	3	5	3	2	1	17
Total	14	6	6	3	3	1	33

## PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

As mentioned above, primary data was collected by documenting information acquired through interviews in structured formats (see Appendix 4, 5 and 6). The overall orientation of these interviews was to:

1. Record information on the mandate, activities and achievements of key stakeholders with regard to IMHST;
2. Assess data collection and reporting procedures of relevant organisations;
3. Discuss the conceptual framework of the study, definitional issues and methodological concerns; and
4. Identify gaps and discuss recommendations.

<sup>8</sup> A ‘snowball sample’ is a non-probability sample in which the researcher makes initial contact with a small group of highly relevant experts/organisations and then uses acquired information to engage all other relevant organisations until the required number of contacts is achieved. This approach was found to be very helpful in identifying organisations relevant to a subject that has not been extensively researched previously.



Initially, semi-structured interviews were used to develop the stakeholder database, improve conceptual clarity on the subject and develop a final methodology for the study. Based on these initial interviews three different questionnaires for primary data collection were developed. A snowball approach was used to identify victims and migrants for interview since identifying such individuals or groups is difficult because they are largely undocumented. Larger surveys in developed countries use various estimation methods for determining populations of illegal migrants, however, this was not the orientation of this study. The snowball sampling approach usually results in an uneven sample size since several factors are influence the possibility of finding the next victim, illegal migrant or even a relative of the victim or migrant. Table 2-4 below presents the original planned samples for the study, whereas Table 2-5 shows the final survey distribution the target by respondent:

Table 2-4: Original sampling plan

Type	No. of sections	No. of questions	Multiple Choice Questions	Single response questions	Subjective questions	Estimated time for completion	Possible sample size	Administration
Trafficked Victim	9	50	5	40	5	30 to 40 minutes	10 by type of victim	Baseline study team
Illegal Migrant	9	62	7	52	3	35 to 50 minutes	10 to 15 by type of illegal migrant	Baseline study team
Expert	12	52	12	38	2	45 to 70 minutes	30 to 35	Self administered

Table 2-5: Actual distribution of responses for the study

Questionnaire	Sindh	Balochistan	Punjab <sup>9</sup>	NWFP		Total
	<i>Karachi</i>	<i>Quetta</i>	<i>Rahim Yar Khan</i>	<i>Peshawar</i>	<i>Swabi</i>	
Illegal Migrant	33	36	2	33	27	131
Trafficking Victim	11	65	54	34	8	172
<i>Sub-total</i>	44	102	56	67	35	304
Expert	1	2	4	3	-	10
Total	45	104	60	70	35	314

Table 2-6 and 2-7 present distribution of the illegal migrant and trafficking victim questionnaires by gender and location:

<sup>9</sup> Punjab also includes respondents of Expert Questionnaire from Islamabad.

Table 2-6: Distribution of Illegal Migrant responses by gender and location

Illegal Migrant Questionnaire	Sindh	Balochistan	Punjab	NWFP		Total	Percentage
	Karachi	Quetta	Rahim Yar Khan	Peshawar	Swabi		
Male Respondents	26	36	2	30	27	121	92%
Female Respondents	7	0	0	3	0	10	8%
Total	33	37	2	33	27	132	100%

Table 2-7: Distribution of Trafficking Victim responses by gender and location

Trafficking Victim Questionnaire	Sindh	Balochistan	Punjab	NWFP		Total	Percentage
	Karachi	Quetta	Rahim Yar Khan	Peshawar	Swabi		
Male Respondents	3	49	39	19	4	114	66%
Female Respondents	8	16	15	15	4	58	34%
Total	11	65	54	34	8	172	100%

The questionnaires were developed based on information acquired in a set of meetings and initial testing of the questions in selected refugee camps in Peshawar. Pilot testing of the trafficking victim and of illegal migrant questionnaire was conducted in Rahim Yar Khan by the study team. A total of 30 responses were recorded for pilot testing with the following distribution of victim typology. These numbers are not including in the final sampling presented above:

Table 2-8: Distribution of pilot survey responses

Migrant or victim type	Questionnaire type	Number of responses recorded
Camel Jockey	Trafficking Victim	10
Forced Marriage	Trafficking Victim	8
Child Labour (Beggary)	Trafficking Victim	1
Illegal Migrant (Afghan)	Illegal Migrant	7
Illegal Migrant (Pakistani)	Illegal Migrant	2
Bonded Labour	Trafficking Victim	2
<i>Total</i>		30

In the pilot survey (see Table 2-8) an attempt was made to interview a diversity of victims, migrants, cases, and locations to check the appropriateness of the questionnaires in the field, improve questionnaires instructions and verify ethical guidelines developed. The distribution of questionnaires in the pilot survey also reflected the representation of and level of accessibility to the respondents. The pilot survey indicated that certain changes and guidelines should be included in the questionnaire. Evaluations of these changes were incorporated after pilot data entry that marked the finalisation of the primary data collection instruments. The pilot questionnaire validated that the data collection instruments met the data collection goals of the study along with ethical requirements deemed necessary for such a study.

To protect the confidentiality and safety rights of all victims and illegal migrants the World Health Organisation’s Ethical Guidelines were selected and adopted as a pre-requisite preparation material for interviewers (see Appendix 7 for details).

## BASELINE INDICATORS

The core function of the baseline study is to provide a quantitative and qualitative snapshot of IMHST in Pakistan today with relevance to the C-PRISM project. Indicators have been developed to establish such a snapshot that can be practically used to describe the existing conditions of IMHST in Pakistan. The indicators can be used to measure and monitor the progress of the C-PRISM project periodically against the initial conditions determined by the baseline study. The baseline indicators have been developed through a review of secondary research, interviews with experts, survey findings and through consultations with C-PRISM project staff. The C-PRISM project objectives, activities and outputs as identified in the Logical Framework of the Project have also been taken into consideration. Two types of baseline indicators have been selected for this study:

- a. *Output indicators*: that are directly related to C-PRISM Project activities and outputs<sup>10</sup>;
- b. *Impact indicators*: that can be considered thematic indicators relevant to IMHST activities in Pakistan but also indirectly relevant to the C-PRISM Project activities and outputs.

A total of 134 indicators (see Appendix 15 and Appendix 16) have been developed and after formulation they have been thoroughly tested with the SMART criteria. ‘SMART’ is a set of criteria that determine if the indicators are:

- a. Specific (with lucid description and no ambiguity in interpretation);
- b. Measurable (through qualitative or quantitative methods);
- c. Attainable (in the form of documents, data or tacit information that can be documented);
- d. Realistic (not overly ambitious or too basic); and
- e. Time-bound (with defined time frame for observation).

SMART testing has yielded a final set of 95 output and impact indicators (see Appendix 15). 34 indicators did not qualify as SMART (See Appendix 16) and therefore information on these indicators have not been acquired. The SMART indicators have been categorized by the following IMHST categories shown in Table 2-9 and Table 2-10.

Table 2-9: IMHST categories used in the IMHST Baseline indicators

IMHST Category Code	IMHST Category
IMG	Illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking
IMHS	Illegal migration through human smuggling
IMO	Illegal migration through means other than human smuggling and external trafficking
HTT	External human trafficking
HTI	Internal human trafficking

<sup>10</sup> Reporting and analysis of the output indicators have been presented in a separate volume dedicated to the C-PRISM Project.

Table 2-10: Summary of the indicators for the IMHST Baseline 2008

IMHST Category	Total Number of Indicators	Percentage of total	Impact indicator	Output indicator
External human trafficking	15	16%	11	4
Internal human trafficking	12	13%	8	4
Illegal migration through human smuggling	13	14%	9	4
Illegal migration through means other than human smuggling and external trafficking	15	16%	11	4
Illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking	40	41%	22	16
<i>Total</i>	95	100%	63	32

Each indicator has been given unique ‘indicator code’ (see Appendix 15) and these unique code can be used to match the baseline information with indicator source tables (see Appendix 14). The baseline indicators by thematic category (see Table 2-9) have been presented with analysis in the relevant thematic sections of the report.

### Methodology for estimating clandestine migration

Estimating the number of people in any illegal activity, employing clandestine and undocumented ways, is inherently a complicated task. The difficulties are particularly severe in the case of illegal migration, particularly in the form of smuggling or trafficking, as it concerns the continuous mobility of people through unobservable means. Therefore, the study of the nature and extent of the phenomena has to rely on certain indirect methods. The present baseline study has adopted a combination of direct and indirect methods addressing the following limitations:

1. The movement of illegal migrants, smuggled and trafficked persons cannot be directly measured with reliable accuracy as it is by definition an activity that is hidden from the public view;
2. The attempt to monitor and observe illegal migration, particularly smuggling and trafficking of people inherently holds security risks for the researchers;
3. In an unusual case, where the researcher is even able to gain access to observing illegal migration, including smuggling and trafficking, the intrusion of the researcher holds the risk of jeopardizing the larger objectives of the project because of security and political risks ( this is particularly true for the present study); and
4. In addition, interviewing illegal migrants, smuggled persons and trafficked victims holds a high probability of yielding biased and subjective data as the interviewee maybe fearful of law enforcement, captors, and/or under duress.

Estimates of illegal migration are therefore prone to large margins of error as they use a combination of direct and indirect methods with a reliance on available statistical data and indicators in a country. The approach of comparing multiple measurement methods and statistical techniques from secondary and primary data sources have been used to minimize error. Devising a system for estimating the measure of clandestine migration requires a clear definition of the scope of the measurement. Accordingly, methodologies and techniques selected for the present

baseline study have evolved with the process of field work, data collection, meeting with experts and review of international studies.

In spite of the variety of methodologies that are being used, the missing link in the international approaches is that of a uniform classification and a consensus on the indicators that should be used for baseline development work. Since most of the global studies on IMHST dwells between infancy to exploration, the study develops a classification system for IMHST in Pakistan evolving into standard set of IMHST indicators. The classification matrix (see Appendix 2) depicts the possible dimensions of illegal migrant, smuggled person and trafficked victim as their legal status changes in different stages of origin, transit and destination points. In addition, it indicates the possible typology of victims that can be found in each migrant dimension.

### **Limitations of research on trafficking in Pakistan**

There is no official data about the magnitude of trafficking into, out of and with in Pakistan. There are several reasons for the lack of data and information on trafficking trends in Pakistan. Most of the populations relevant to the study of human trafficking, such victims, survivors, or illegal migrants are part of a 'hidden population'. As a result it is almost impossible to establish a sampling frame and draw a representative sample of the population. Similarly, it is very difficult to obtain first hand information from those who have been exploited because either many trafficking cases remain undiscovered or victims/survivors are afraid or unwilling to talk about their experiences. Also, legal and welfare Organisations in Pakistan that are involved in the protection and rehabilitation of trafficking victims do not easily provide access to the victims to safeguard victim confidentiality and to avoid controversy.

Most of the research or information gathering on trafficking conducted in Pakistan is based on relatively small samples of victims and survivors, usually identified by law enforcement agencies or persons assisted by NGOs and local organisations. The actual ratio of assisted survivors to the total number of victims is unknown in Pakistan, meaning that the studies based only on assisted cases may not be representative of the total number of trafficked persons which may remain undiscovered. The focus on action-oriented and survey research by donor funded projects means that studies are conducted within a fairly short time frame and with limited resources. There is a lack of funding for long-term research to investigate in detail the trends of trafficking over a period of number of years. Similarly, there are no comparative studies that have been conducted that may contextualize the research conducted in Pakistan to grade achievements and impact of prevention and control programmes.

One of the major constraints in research on trafficking in Pakistan is the methodological confusion in trafficking research that is in many ways universal to the study of trafficking. The five or six major studies on the subject have all used different methodologies in terms of research tools, data collection and data analysis that prevent comparability for devising national or regional trends (Please see Table 1-1). The lack of research itself is a major barrier for estimating and identifying reliable trends on trafficking. Lack of methodological clarity also results in unplanned research that is not prepared for the difficulties in locating and identifying trafficking victims; especially in the case of conservative communities, ghettoized migrant communities with security risks and female victims of sexual exploitation.

Methodological concerns are compounded by definitional and conceptual misunderstandings. A variety of misconceptions exist about human trafficking, smuggling and illegal migration that was visible in interviews with NGOs, social workers, activists and government personnel. Definitional misinterpretations disallow the systematic collection of data for sharing and comparison purposes. For example, the FIA and media reporting constantly confuse data relating to

trafficking, smuggling and illegal migration. Although, the FIA is the apex body for anti-trafficking measures in the Country, most of the cases it deals with are related to human smuggling and illegal migration. The majority of the data that the FIA possesses is on these very issues also, rather than on trafficking.

There are many reasons for why collecting data on trafficking is challenging in Pakistan. Trafficking is a clandestine activity that is linked to organised crime, political connivance and social cleavages in the Country. Most cases of trafficking remain unreported because victims are reluctant to go to the authorities, or are unable to do because of intimidation and fear of reprisals. Law enforcement agencies in Pakistan give low priority to combating trafficking. Lack of adequate laws to curb internal trafficking means that it is mostly left unreported. Overall, the capacity to collect data is also very weak and most law enforcement agencies are not equipped or trained to handle sensitive and confidential data collection of victims and survivors.

### **Use and limitations of secondary research**

A number of existing research studies are the major sources of secondary data for studying IMHST in Pakistan as shown in Table 2-11. There is a diversity of research designs, strategies and methodologies used in existing secondary research on IMHST conducted by government, private and civil society organisations.

The Government of Pakistan has conducted two major censuses in Pakistan: the Population Census of 1998 and the Census of Afghans of 2005. Both these censuses are the largest surveys conducted in relation to IMHST in Pakistan. The Population Census provides information on internal migrants as it provides information on the ‘Population by place of birth’ and ‘Population by reason for migration’. However, the Census did not measure illegal migrant population which is a major shortcoming. The only baseline for the illegal migrant population is the Shigri report that is based on a survey of illegal migrants in Karachi conducted in 1998. However, the methodology and approach of the report is unavailable. The Census of Afghans is one of most reliable large scale surveys conducted by Government as it was done in collaboration with the UNHCR with monitoring performed by international organisations. The UNHCR has used the Afghan Census baseline to establish and develop its own statistical database on Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Intergovernmental organisations like the IOM and the ILO have conducted and sponsored a number of reliable research studies on IMHST but with certain key limitations. The IOM has sponsored research both on illegal migration in Karachi and human trafficking in selected cities of Pakistan (see Table 2-11). IOM’s research has been strong on the qualitative side providing key socio-economic indicators on illegal migration and human trafficking in the Country. However, IOM’s research is weak on providing quantitative data that can provide better estimations on the stock or flow of illegal migration and human trafficking. The sampling method and frame do not qualify for developing national level projections on the subject. As an apex organisation on migration in Pakistan, the IOM has also not been able to develop a coherent methodology over the years for studying illegal migration or human trafficking in Pakistan. As a result the research design of IOM and other similar studies lack standardization that disallows better comparative analysis on the subject and its attributes. In a similar fashion, ILO has used multiple data collection tools and multiple respondents in its rapid assessment on child trafficking. The ILO study predetermines the study of only certain aspects and types of trafficking while unable to indicate the significance of these aspects for study. However, the qualitative findings of the ILO study provide key indicators on poverty-trafficking linkages.

Table 2-11: Methodology of major secondary research on IMHST in Pakistan

No.	Title of secondary research	Research organisation(s)	Summary of research approach and/or methodology
1	Census of Afghans (2005)	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), Population Census Organisation (PCO) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	The Census of Afghans living in Pakistan was carried out in 2005 all over the Country except in Northern Areas. The Census operation was monitored by national and international agencies and all of them have acknowledged credibility of the exercise. The census covered all Afghans who arrived in the Country after December 1979. Any person who produced a validly obtained Pakistan identity card (NIC) was not covered in the exercise. The census showed that 548,105 Afghan families, comprising 3,049,268 individuals resided in Pakistan.
2	A study of irregular migrant communities in Karachi (2004)	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	1,637 illegal migrants surveyed in four districts of Karachi (East, West, Central and South) and in areas within the vicinity of these districts. The target respondents were registered and unregistered illegal migrants other than Afghan nationals. The survey used a semi-structured questionnaire.
3	Trafficking in Persons in Pakistan (2004)	International Organisation for Migration (IOM); conducted by RAASTA Development Consultants,	Survey was conducted in Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Karachi and Peshawar, A total of 612 potential trafficking victims were surveyed and of these about a third turned out have been trafficked. Others were mostly victims of smuggling or other forms of violence or did not fit the definition. In end the sample consisted of 201 victims of which 124 were women and 77 were children.
4	Afghans in Karachi (2005)	Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR)	The research methodology was qualitative, based on tools selected for their appropriateness to the duration and location of the fieldwork. These qualitative research tools included: Community profiling, Social mapping, Focus group discussions, Key informant interviews, Informal group discussions, Detailed interviews and short interviews and Interactions. The selection of communities within Karachi for field research was based on prior information about the ethnography of the city. Based on a combination of population size and ethnicity, three localities were selected for fieldwork.
5	Afghans in Quetta (2005)	Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR)	The research methodology was qualitative, based on tools selected for their appropriateness to the duration and location of the fieldwork. These qualitative research tools included: Community profiling, Social mapping, Focus group discussions, Key informant interviews, Informal group discussions, Detailed interviews and short interviews and interactions. The selection of sites was based on four days of preliminary investigative fieldwork that included several meetings with the UNHCR and NGOs working with Afghans in Quetta.
6	Afghans in Peshawar (2005)	Afghanistan Reconstruction and Evaluation Unit (AREU)	The research methodology was qualitative, based on tools selected for their appropriateness to the duration and location of the fieldwork. These qualitative research tools included: Community profiling, Social mapping, Focus group discussions, Key informant interviews, Informal group discussions, Detailed interviews and short interviews and interactions. The selection of sites was based on preliminary investigative fieldwork.
7	Brides for Sale (2008)	Noor Education Trust	The survey was conducted on bride price victims in villages of Peshawar, Nowshera, Swabi and Mardan. In total the survey consisted of 370 respondents of which 175 were civil society members and 195 were survivors of trafficking through bride pricing.
8	Census of Pakistan (1998)	Population Census Organisation (PCO)	Consisted of census of all residents in Pakistan including migrants in urban centers consisted of both internal and external migrants.
9	Rapid Assessment of Trafficking of Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Pakistan (2006)	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Three set of questionnaires were used to gather information from head of households, vulnerable children in those households and child victims of trafficking. The survey sample consisted of: (a) 500 household questionnaires in Jacobabad, Swat, Taftan and Rahim Yar Khan for household heads; (b) 500 were administered to children of same households between 5-18 years old and (c) one hundred questionnaires were administered to victims of trafficking. The survey also used focus group discussions, case studies and village profiles.
10	Fading Light: Study on Child Trafficking (2006)	Society for Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)	The survey focused on seven districts Sindh by collecting quantitative data from a random sample population of parents. The children of these parents were later traced and they were also interviewed in the survey. The survey results were based on a total of 1,377 questionnaires.
11	Irregular Migration and Non-traditional Threats to State Security (2004)	Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR)	The study is based on interviews with key informants and household questionnaires from selected irregular migrant household. The census was conducted in the three sites and covered over more than 3087 individuals. A household survey was then conducted in two field sites and covered 104 households.

The CSSR and AREU studies are unique for their dedicated approach for using only qualitative methodologies and using secondary quantitative data for comparison and verification. These studies have used multiple qualitative methods and have focused on the depth of their subjects

rather compromising on the qualitative approach by targeting a larger sample size. There are benefits to this approach considering the research objectives are limited to finding out key qualitative indicators on socio-economic conditions and the target subjects are part of hidden population for which a sample frame cannot be devised.

SPARC's study on child trafficking in Sindh is unique in that it uses a systematic random sample method and does not directly target victims or their families. This a positive approach as it differs from the current practice of directly targeting victims or migrants without a fixed sample size and population figure. SPARC's approach and its quantitative projects provide reliable projections on the prevalence of child trafficking as they are based on representative sampling of dedicated areas. Future research will need to focus on selecting all households in 'identified vulnerable regions' to understand the scope and magnitude of trends in the region for developing better estimates and trend analysis.

As a whole, Table 2-11 demonstrates the divergent approaches and methods that are being used to measure and understand IMHST in Pakistan. Research methodologies on IMHST in Pakistan are still in their infancy and there is a need for consultative integration and standardization of the existing research methods that would allow coordinated and purposeful research. Better coordination in research will allow at least the different methodological approaches to focus on the coverage of data on core issues and gaps on the subject.



### 3. INSTITUTIONAL OVERVIEW

This section of the report takes into account the current status of major organisations that are responsible at some level for managing and mitigating IMHST. A recent study meant to cover policy gaps and issues has already been undertaken through the C-PRISM project. Mr. Farooq Azam, an independent consultant conducted the study titled ‘Trafficking in Persons, Human Smuggling and Illegal Migration to and from Pakistan: Review of Government Policies and Programmes’. A summary of key findings of Farooq Azam’s study is presented with additional observations of the baseline study.

#### INSTITUTIONAL POLICY AND ACTION

Pakistan does not have an integrated national policy on migration but rather addresses legal and illegal migration issues through particular legislative acts, ordinances and protection policies (see table 3-1). Migration policy and action in Pakistan has largely focused on promoting legal overseas employment in lieu of improving the national economy; a phenomenon that peaked during the 1970s’ oil-induced economic boom in the Persian Gulf countries. This is despite the fact major state formation processes in Pakistan including Partition of 1947, secession of Bangladesh in 1971 and the 1979 Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan has involved legal, semi-legal and illegal movements of foreign population into Pakistan and the Country holds an estimated illegal migrant stock of 3.35 million (see Table 4-3). The Government’s focus on facilitating migration through promoting labour migration and encouraging expatriate investment has become an integral part of national economic development strategy and policy.

Table 3-1: Major IMHST relevant policy and laws in Pakistan

No.	Title of Law
1	Citizenship Act (with final amendments through PCA Ord.2000)
2	Draft National Child Protection Policy
3	Draft National Migration Policy
4	Draft Protection of Child Act
5	Emigration Ordinance 1979 and Rules
6	Federal Investigation Agency Act 1974 and Rules
7	Federal Investigation Agency Rules
8	Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance
9	Foreigners Act 1946
10	Hudood Ordinance 1979
11	National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2000
12	National Registration Act, 1973
13	Naturalization Act, 1926
14	Pakistan Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking
15	Pakistan Penal Code
16	Passport Act (and Rules), 1974
17	Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 and Rules
18	Protection of Women Act 2006

The Government priority for utilizing the economic benefits of legal and labour migration is visible in recent institutional changes and policy developments. The Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis (MLMOP) that held administrative control over both the

Overseas Pakistani Foundation and the Overseas Employment Corporation has recently been bifurcated and a new Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis has been formed. In 2009, the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis finalised the draft of the ‘National Migration Policy’ that largely focuses on promoting skilled migration through exploring foreign labour markets, managing remittance, improving the overseas Pakistani foundation and collecting statistics on migration and overseas Pakistanis. A negligible section of the Policy is devoted to the phenomena of ‘irregular migration’ that generally describes past actions rather than suggesting future policy steps. Taking into consideration the multiple domains of Government that address migratory issues in Pakistan, a National Migration Policy should be a product of strong inter-ministerial coordination while covering administrative and policy concerns of these relevant ministries. Consequently, issues of illegal migration including internal trafficking and internal displacement are neglected in Government policymaking, legislation and action.

As illegal migration is a multi-dimensional issue, in practice issues of illegal migration are addressed by different ministries and department in accordance with their institutional agenda. The main ministries and departments dealing with illegal migration are shown in Table 3-2:

Table 3-2: Main ministries and departments addressing IMHST

Name of Ministry	Relevant departments	Aspect of illegal migration addressed
<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	National Alien Registration Authority (NARA)	Registration of illegal migrants; authority for issuing work authorisation to illegal migrant; maintains illegal migrant registration data.
	National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA)	Registering citizens, issuing national identity cards, maintaining citizens' database, managing the Automatic Border Control System (ABCS), Registration and issuance of Birth Certificates, Child Registration Certificate (CRC), Marriage/Divorce, and Death Registration Certificates at national level, issuance of Biometric Passports nation-wide
	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	Immigration control including human smuggling and external human trafficking, identity fraud, apprehension of human smugglers and traffickers, registration of human smuggling and trafficking cases, handling deportees, maintain statistics on deportation and apprehension.
	National Police Bureau	Apprehending illegal migrants, law and order in informal settlements of illegal migrant communities, apprehending internal human traffickers and registering cases under Pakistan Penal code.
<i>Ministry of Labour and Manpower</i>	Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE)	Regulates, facilitates and monitors the emigration process conducted by the Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs) in the private sector; collects, compiles, tabulates and collates emigration data of Pakistani workers abroad for employment purpose only, maintaining statistical record of all the legal migrant workers since 1971 to date.
	Overseas Employment Corporation	The basic mandate of the Corporation is to promote foreign employment for Pakistani citizens; the Corporation also acts as a Protector of Emigrants and looks after the interests of Pakistanis engaged in foreign employment.
<i>Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis</i>	Overseas Pakistanis Foundation	Deals with the social welfare of overseas Pakistanis working or settled abroad and their families in Pakistan. The Foundation is responsible for providing social and economic infrastructural support to overseas Pakistanis and their families.
<i>Ministry of Women Development</i>	National Commission on the Status of Women	Responsible for reviewing, proposing and monitoring legislation, programmes, research and other national level activity related to the welfare of women; formulated the Protection of Women Act 2006 that contains provisions relating to human trafficking; manages Women's Centres where victims of trafficking are provided with social, legal, medical, psychological and other support required for their protection.
<i>Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education</i>	National Commission for Child Welfare and Development	Responsible for reviewing, formulating and monitoring legislation, programmes, research and other national level activity related to the welfare of children; formulated the Draft National Child Protection Policy and Draft Protection of Child Act that contain provisions related to child trafficking.

Name of Ministry	Relevant departments	Aspect of illegal migration addressed
<i>Ministry of Economic Affairs &amp; Statistics</i>	National Council of Social Welfare	Formulation of social welfare policy, coordination with NGO on social development strategy, coordination with international donors and promotion of awareness and research on social welfare; conducted a study on the 'Problem of Trafficking of Young girls in NWFP'.
	Statistics Division	Mandated to frame policies and plans for statistical development and improvement of statistical services in the Country; responsible for Population Census; conducted the 1998 Census that is the only source for illegal migration data in the Country.
	Pakistani Maritime Security	Responsible for patrolling Pakistan's territorial waters; apprehending human smugglers and intercepting illegal migrants entering through the sea route.
<i>Ministry of Defence</i>	Pakistan Rangers	Responsible for border security in Punjab and Sindh; apprehending illegal migrants, human smugglers and traffickers at the border.
	Frontier Corps	Responsible for border security on the western borders; intercepting human smuggling and trafficking at the border.
	Commissioner, Afghan Refugees	Refugee policy formulation, preparation of annual UNHCR budget and expenditure, coordinate repatriation of refugees, implement refugee assistance projects and programmes, registration of authentic refugees, maintenance of refugee records, issuance of Police Identity Cards and Passbooks in Afghan Refugees Camps; maintain law and order in refugee camps; provision of primary health care, education and vocational training to Afghan refugees, coordination with international NGOs and donors.

Table 4-3 shows that the Ministries of Interior and Labour and Manpower are two the apex organisations addressing the management and mitigation of illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking in Pakistan. The two ministries have the largest departments dealing directly with issues of prevention, prosecution and capacity building. Although the FIA and the Overseas Employment Corporation play a limited role in addressing migrant or victim protection and rehabilitation; the Ministries of Social Welfare and Women Development have better addressed protection concerns in their policymaking.

However, it is important to note that there are only two core government departments mandated to focus on illegal migration: National Alien Registration Authority (NARA) and the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA). Both of these organisations significantly lack capacity and resources that has been one of the main reasons for the fragmentation of the Government's prevention and control efforts against illegal migration and external human trafficking. As there is no law applicable on internal trafficking (see Table 3-1) there are no departments addressing issues of internal trafficking other than those that provide shelter and rehabilitation like the Ministry of Women Development. However, the provincial police force to some extent deals with internal trafficking where it records an internal trafficking case under a different offence under the Pakistan Penal Code or the Hudood Ordinance. The border security forces of the Ministry of Defence (see Table 4-3) are playing a negligible role in combating smuggling and trafficking as human smuggling and trafficking are low on their agenda. Although they play a role in apprehending and intercepting at the borders, there has been no systematic effort to develop and monitor an apprehension strategy. Considering the limited physical presence of the FIA in the Country, the cooperation of the border security forces are essential for improving efforts to combat human smuggling and trafficking.

Mr. Farooq Azam's report provides key insight into the institutional action taken in Pakistan for curbing IMHST by reviewing government policies and programmes while taking into account international and regional conventions and bilateral agreements. The Study shows that Pakistan has ratified the following international conventions relating to IMHST:

1. ILO Convention 182 on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour;

2. ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labour;
3. ILO Convention 105 on Abolition of Forced Labour.

According to the Study, Pakistan has not yet ratified UN's 'Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children' together with the 'Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land Sea and Air'. However, since Pakistan now has a law dealing with human trafficking, it is more likely that the law will eventually reflect the standard set by the international Trafficking protocol and encourage the Government to ratify the international Trafficking Protocol.

In addition, the Study discusses the progress and constraints of major Government laws and policies on IMHST (Table 3-1). The Study suggests that Pakistan's anti-trafficking policies do not have a clear strategy and lack clarity on implementation. The National Action Plan on Trafficking formulated by the Ministry of Interior has not chosen appropriate partner organisations that have the capability or mandate to implement the proposed anti-trafficking programme. The Action Plan does not take into account the mandate of the Ministry of Interior and other government departments in suggesting certain programme activities. These observations suggest that wider stakeholder consultations were not held on the anti-trafficking policies of the Government (Azam; 2009). However, Mr. Azam argues that there are positive developments in the social welfare policies relating to children and women. The draft National Child Protection Policy and the Women Protection Act both contain provisions relating to human trafficking proposing measures for the protection and rehabilitation of trafficked victims. However, the legal reviews are still required to develop symbiosis between the trafficking laws of the Country and the Protection of Children Act and Women Protection Act. Through review and comparison of the IMHST laws in Country, Mr. Azam recommends the need for a comprehensive human smuggling and trafficking policies; a multi-disciplinary approach in legislative development and policymaking; capacity building of legislators and law enforcement; better research and statistics on human smuggling; inter-ministerial coordination and limited revisions of smuggling and trafficking laws.

## INSTITUTIONAL CAPABILITY FOR TRACKING IMHST

Illegal migrants and trafficked victims are part of a 'hidden population'<sup>11</sup> and the demography of such a population is not easily observable or measurable. There are a few ways in which governments and civil society organisations directly encounter the illegal migrant, smuggled person and trafficking victim population:

- a. Recovery and rehabilitation of a trafficked victim/survivor;
- b. Registration of an illegal migrant;
- c. Deportation of smuggled persons and illegal migrants;
- d. Border apprehension of smuggled persons and illegal migrant; and
- e. Inland apprehension of traffickers, smuggled persons and illegal migrants by law enforcement agencies.

These encounters by themselves only identify the existence of such activities and may reveal the characteristics of illegal migrants, trafficking victim and the profile of smugglers and traffickers. This information is still insufficient in quantifying the hidden population of illegal migrant and trafficked persons in Pakistan. Indirect measures and statistical projections are necessary for

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<sup>11</sup> 'Hidden population' in this study denotes the population of illegal migrants, smuggled persons and trafficked persons in Pakistan.

producing reliable estimates of the flow and stock of the hidden population. The accuracy of these estimations is strongly dependent on the reliability of secondary data collection and reporting by Government and civil society organisations.

One of the main hindrances in the documentation of illegal migrants has been the subtle acceptance of these migration movements by the government, political parties and local communities largely because of political expediency, ethno-political associations, religious ideology and social ties. Several of the large illegal migrant or refugee populations, like the Bengali, Burmese and Afghans, have adjusted into ghettoized living in urban areas of the Country where the writ of local governance and law enforcement is minimal. The security risks in registering illegal migrant populations in the urban areas of Pakistan, highlighted in discussions with NARA officials, is another factor preventing monitoring of illegal migrant stock and flow. The help of local police and local political patronage is necessary for the government bodies to interact with these populations. Moreover, it was as late as 2001 with the rise in domestic terrorism in the Country, that the government has given political priority to the issue of registering illegal immigrants.

Registration of illegal migrants has been weak in Pakistan also because government bodies are still developing the capacity and political will to take up the issue of migration management at the national level. It is also important to note that with the securitization of illegal migration in Pakistan, in the post-September 11<sup>th</sup> scenario, there has been attempt to monitor and ‘manage’ the inflow and stock of illegal migrants. However, attempts at registration and deportation of foreigners have not yielded positive results. Even though considerable energy and resources have been spent in managing the Afghan refugee population in Pakistan and international agencies and national government bodies, there has been no attempt to present an evidence-based estimate of the non-registered Afghan population in Pakistan. The Government also needs substantial support through capacity building and resource empowerment to manage illegal migrants within the prison system. Currently, the Government largely resorts to intimidating registration drives in major urban areas of Country where the illegal migrant population is located. These registration and deportation drives have not resulted in creating any impact of the stock and flow of illegal migration in the Country.

### **Government agencies**

Although the Government has some policies in place, there has been no concerted effort to monitor and measure the illegal migrant flow into and out of Pakistan. The most important reason for this is that the government has been unable to develop a comprehensive and effective policy on migration management. Moreover, issues of illegal migration have only begun taking centre stage with the securitization of the issue in the context of internal and regional conflicts. Pakistan’s first law to combat trafficking came into place only in 2002 and it is still in developmental stages in dealing with local and national issues of trafficking.

The government adopted its first migration policy with the establishment in the 1970s with the establishment of the *Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE)*. The Bureau focuses on encouraging overseas employment to assist the national labour force and increasing the inflow of foreign exchange. The government’s initiatives on manpower export enabled the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) to monitor trends in manpower export since 1971. The data collected and compiled by the BE&OE provides a major source of information on the outflow of legal migration since the 1970 with limited demographic and socio-economic attributes. Notably, the Bureau’s manpower export statistics omits returning migrants. It does not take into account the manpower that has been returning in large numbers from parts of

the Middle East, Europe and United States due to strict immigration controls and economic recession in the past years.

In August 200, the Government of Pakistan established the *National Aliens Registration Authority (NARA)* under the Ministry of Interior. The National Alien Registration Authority (NARA) is the sole government institution responsible for registering illegal immigrant population in Pakistan. NARA functions as the regulatory body on the basis of the Foreigners Act of 1951. NARA is responsible for registering non-citizen residents with the goal of regulating illegal migration. Officially NARA is responsible for addressing all irregular migration activities in Pakistan, however, its operations have remained restricted largely to the city of Karachi and it operates outside of Karachi only through field operators. The National Alien Registration Authority (NARA) primarily focuses on monitoring and registering the Bengali and the Burmese community. Since a large number of these communities are resident in Karachi, this city has been the focus of NARA's activities. However, the police forces in Karachi work closely in collaboration with NARA and play a role in dealing with detention and deportation of foreign illegal migrants.

One of NARA's drawbacks, as is the case with other Government agencies, is its limited financial, human and operational resources. NARA has a massive pool of undocumented and clandestine migrants to register and monitor with a target population of 3.35 million illegal immigrants in Pakistan. NARA's lack of resources has not allowed the proper registration and monitoring of illegal aliens in Karachi and throughout the Country. Until now NARA has only been able to register less than 130,000 illegal foreigners in Pakistan since its formation in 2001 (see Table 4-2).<sup>12</sup> There are also limitations in the reporting of illegal migration statistics by NARA. These statistics do not take into account the prevalence of fake or illegally obtained National Identity Cards (NIC) and those legal residents without NIC cards. Moreover, no national survey has been conducted after the 1998 census to determine better estimates of the current population of illegal migrants. The existing estimates are only based on the field experience of NARA that usually acquires these figures from local police sources. The illegal migrant population is mobile and transient and sensitive to political, economic and environmental changes. Therefore, current estimates do not take into account the variance and magnitude of inward migration into Pakistan since 1998.

NARA's initial mandate included registering people of Afghans in Karachi. After the US-led war in Afghanistan and the overthrow of the Taliban, Government policy changed, and NARA's domain of responsibility was restricted to non-Afghan foreign nationals. A new organisation called the *Afghan Refugees Repatriation Cell (ARRC)*, set up under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), was made responsible for dealing with Afghans in Karachi (AREU; 2005). The ARRC registers people of Afghan origin for voluntary repatriation, and facilitates the process of repatriation by providing transport facilities at designated collection and transit points. Afghans, generally those who came during the 1980s as refugees, are the responsibility of the *Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON)*.

*The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)*, established in 1975, is the only law enforcement agency that has the authority and responsibility to monitor smuggling and trafficking in Pakistan. The promulgation of the Prevention & Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance (P&CHTO) 2002 led to the establishment of an Anti-Trafficking Unit within the FIA. The main source of data collection on illegal migration and smuggling by FIA is the Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System (PISCES) that records movements across all major air, land and

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<sup>12</sup> Discussion with NARA Officials in Karachi.

sea routes and checkpoints. The PISCES is a source of reliable data on deportees that have been apprehended by foreign nations and returned to Pakistan in the last 5 years.

The data constraint in this regard is that the mandate of the FIA is limited to monitoring only legal check posts. Illegal routes are only monitored by border agencies (that include the Frontier Constabulary, Frontier Corps, and Rangers) that do not generally collect data on apprehension and do not have major focus on anti-human smuggling or counter-trafficking. The only collection of data on trafficking by the FIA is in the form of trafficking cases registered and number of traffickers apprehended. In the case of the camel jockey issue, the organised process of returning and rehabilitating the children has allowed the FIA to record relatively better data on the trends of human trafficking. However, even this data does not explain the gap in the statistics of the numbers of camel jockeys that have not returned. Otherwise, there is no significant effort by the FIA to collect data on the magnitude or trends of other forms of human trafficking in Pakistan.

Moreover, P&CHTO 2002 does not apply to internal trafficking cases and therefore these are completely ignored by the FIA. As a result of a lack of legislation on internal trafficking, these offenses are booked under different laws by the Police that distort and conceal the patterns of internal trafficking and its relationship with external trafficking. One of the FIA's weakness is its capacity and training in combating human smuggling and trafficking. The lack of conceptual clarity in categorizing traffickers, smugglers, trafficked victims and smuggled persons also hinders proper classification of data.

### **Civil society organisations**

There is a strong group of non-profit organisations that are involved in the rehabilitation, counselling and financial support of the victims of violence, sexual abuse, forced labour, bonded labour, inhuman sport, exploitative entertainment and other forms of exploitation (please see Appendix 3, Stakeholder Database for list of non-profit organisations). Amongst these, there are only a few national/international organisations that directly focus on human smuggling and trafficking (please see Table 4-54, Table 5-25, and Table 5-26).

These organisations are the major source of information on IMHST as they have either conducted small surveys on local trafficking trends or maintain records of victim case studies that may also have been trafficked. Accordingly, there are specific limitations in the data collection by non-profit organisations and community organisations:

- a. Organisations directly addressing trafficking do not always focus on data collection and reporting. These organisations are usually welfare organisations that support victims, record individual case studies and make efforts to rehabilitate the victim. Such organisations do not have the financial resources or in some cases capacity to systematically collect data and standardize their case study reports. As a result their data has a lot of variance and therefore deduction of facts for building quantitative trends is not always reliable;
- b. A larger group of non-profit and community organisations are those that do not directly address issues of illegal migration or trafficking but because of related work on sexual abuse, child rights, and women rights encounter victims of trafficking. The challenge with these organisations is that since they classify victims according to their mandate, trafficked victims maybe classified under other typologies of sexual abuse, violence and so on;
- c. A few organisations have conducted focused studies on trafficking and collected valuable data on localised trends of trafficking. However, there has been no standardisation of data collection tools for gathering victim or migrant data of any type. In addition, lack of

coordination between these organisations also prevents a uniform use of definitions and concepts for identifying and screenings trafficking victims. These issues limit the use and comparability of trafficking data from these Organisations; and

- d. There are no civil society organisations that are actively working on rehabilitating, counselling and supporting illegal migrants, smuggled persons or deportees. Many of the illegal migrants lose wealth and employment in the attempts for migration. Apprehension and deportation may lead to victimization that may include torture, sexual abuse and malnutrition. Apprehended illegal migrants and deportees have been found to make multiple re-attempts to illegally migrate. Civil society organisations currently do not focus on managing the socio-economic problems of illegal migrants specifically and that is also a reason for the lack of demographic and socio-economic data on the subject.

These issues in government and non-government monitoring and reporting are compounded by the fact that there is no existent methodology for estimating stocks and flow of irregular migration. Public and private agencies are using multiple methodologies and formats for collecting data that severely limits any clarity on how the density of the existing data should be evaluated or analysed collectively. The core challenge for the present study has therefore been building an internationally acceptable methodology that can bring comparability and reliability between different sources of data and particularly between primary and secondary data collection. However, as mentioned earlier, the methodology developed to undertake this study is not applicable for deriving national statistics. Nevertheless, certain developed countries are using and developing some useful estimation techniques, which should be reviewed and adopted for Pakistan in national context.



## 4. BASELINE OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND HUMAN SMUGGLING

This section of the report focuses on illegal migration. Generally, illegal migration includes largely those types of illegal migration that employ formal or informal channels of migration by using illegal means. Examples of illegal migration include illegal border crossing, visa overstaying, use of forged or counterfeit documents and illegal foreign employment. Human smuggling is an organised form of illegal migration managed by criminal groups and agents for the purpose of profiteering that may involve one or more forms of illegal migration. As defined in Section 2 of this report on Methodology, illegal migration is associated with self-sponsored illegal migration, whereas human smuggling involves a more organised form of illegal migration assisted by smugglers, agents and transports in return for monetary gains. Similarly, external trafficking is also a form of illegal migration as it employs any of the diverse methods of illegal migration. It is distinct from other forms of illegal migration since it specifically involves the non-consensual violation of the human rights of the migrant. This form of illegal migration is therefore covered in the Section 5, which focuses on human trafficking. The analysis in this section focuses on illegal migration with human smuggling as a subset.

### REGISTRATION ISSUES OF ILLEGAL MIGRANTS

According to the population census of 1998, there were approximately 1.9 million illegal migrants in Pakistan. Today, the National Alien Registration Authority (NARA) estimates a population of more than 3.35 million illegal residents in Pakistan, mostly located in Karachi. More than two million Bengalis and Burmese and more than one million Afghans reside illegally in Karachi in various *goths*<sup>13</sup> and *colonies*<sup>14</sup> (see Appendix 9 for the illegal migrant population in *goths* and *colonies* in Karachi, 2008). The population of illegal migrants reported by the Shigri Report of 1998 in Karachi alone is given in Table 4-1:

Table 4-1: Population of illegal migrants in Karachi district, 1998

Zone	Estimated illegal migrant population
Malir	804,200
Central Karachi	473,573
East Karachi	472,448
West Karachi	25,000
South Karachi	8,14,10
Total	1,906,631

Source: National Alien Registration Authority (NARA)

In Table 4-2 registration statistics show that only 125,987 aliens have been registered until now. Considering there are an estimated 3.35 million illegal migrants in Pakistan today (see Table 4-3), this shows a gap in the management and monitoring of illegal aliens. The lack of registration is one of the main reasons that there are only rough approximate figures available on the illegal migrant population based on 1998 census projects. NARA's scheme of registration and work permits is renewable and is valid only for the foreigners who were already in Pakistan illegally at time of the promulgation of the Ordinance. Illegal foreigners entering the Country after that date

<sup>13</sup> 'Goth' are generally small settlements of 100-300 households in *katchi abadi* (shanty towns or slums) in Karachi consisting usually of a single ethnic group.

<sup>14</sup> 'Colonies' are generally large urban settlements consisting of several thousand households and may have more than one ethnic group living in area.

cannot legalise their stay and are liable to prosecution, imprisonment and deportation. Nevertheless, deportation is a major challenge for the law enforcement authorities as in many cases illegal foreigners do not have identification document to prove their nationality to foreign government agencies.

Table 4-2: Registration of aliens by NARA<sup>1516</sup>

Registration activity	Population registered
Total Registration (including minors)	125,987
Total Work Permits	925
Work Permits Issued	915
Renewal of Alien Registration Card	76,847
Renewal of Alien Registration Card Issued	74,845

*Source: National Alien Registration Authority (NARA), 2008*

According to NARA, the majority of registered aliens are single males. NARA registered Afghan nationals only until 2003 and since then the Ministry has imposed a ban on the registration as responsibility shifted to the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON). Indian and African nationals are only registered after a thorough security clearance because of political and security reasons.

The issue of alien registration acquired priority in the post-September-11 scenario and with the increase in domestic terrorism in Pakistan in recent years. NARA has been approached by intelligence and law enforcement agencies to identify foreign suspects in domestic terrorism cases through its database. However, gaps in the registration database have not allowed NARA to adequately help in these investigation cases.<sup>17</sup> Nevertheless, in the last few years, annual directives are given by provincial governments to register foreigners particularly in the Sindh and NWFP provinces. Criminal and domestic terrorism investigations have highlighted the role of illegal migrant communities and increased Government attention towards need for the maintenance of data on these communities.<sup>18</sup>

After the Shigri report of 1998, there has been no large scale survey to provide reliable figures on the illegal migrant population in Pakistan. The figures shared by NARA are based on its experience on the ground and information from police sources as shown in Table 4-3:

<sup>15</sup> A new registration card is valid only for 1 year, renewal is valid for 3 years and work permit is valid for 3 years.

<sup>16</sup> It is important to note that current NARA statistics do not clarify if they differentiate between illegal Afghan population and Afghan refugees.

<sup>17</sup> Information based on interview with NARA officials in Karachi.

<sup>18</sup> 'Crackdown on illegal migrants expected', The News, Dec 15<sup>th</sup> 2008; 'NWFP govt orders action against aliens', DAWN, Oct 12 2008.

Table 4-3: Nationality of Illegal Migrants in Karachi, 2008

Nationality	Population (million)	Percentage
Bengali	1.030	31%
Burmese	0.100	3%
Afghan	2.210	66%
Nigerian	0.002	0%
Somali	0.002	0%
Others	0.006	0%
Total	3.35	100%

Source: Compiled from the reports of the National Alien Registration Authority (NARA), 2008

Registration of illegal migrants, especially of the old stock, is important for the migrants to maintain a legal status in Pakistan. The lack of registration and awareness among the illegal migrant community is one of the reasons for ambiguity regarding their legal status and for use of fake and forced identification documents. The baseline study provides important findings in this regard. The Table 4-4 shows that a total of 52 foreign illegal migrants were interviewed in the baseline survey with their nationality distribution as follows:

Table 4-4: Distribution of foreign born respondents by legal status and claimed nationality

Perceived legal status in Pakistan	Claimed nationality				Percentage distribution
	Afghan	Bengali	Burmese	Total	
Citizen					0%
Legal migrant	4	6	2	12	23%
Illegal migrant	3	6		9	17%
Registered refugee	23			23	44%
Born in Pakistan but no proof					0%
Applied for registration	3			3	6%
No response	4	1		5	10%
Total	37	13	2	52	100%

Table 4-5: Distribution of illegal migrants by survey area

Survey Area	Pakistani illegal migrants <sup>19</sup>	Foreign illegal migrants	Total	Percentage distribution
Karachi	1	31	32	24%
Quetta	26	11	37	28%
Rahim Yar Khan	2		2	2%
Peshawar	23	10	33	25%
Swabi	27		27	21%
Total	79	52	131	100%

Around 60 percent of the respondents in the baseline study are Pakistani illegal migrants<sup>20</sup> while around 40 percent belong to the three neighbouring countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Burma (see Table 4-10 and Table 4-11). The baseline survey has captured the three main foreign groups in Pakistan confirming official estimates regarding the high prevalence of illegal migrants of Bangladeshi and Burmese origin and a large unregistered Afghan population. As the baseline survey has employed a non-probability sampling method, we can only infer with the secondary data available that the baseline findings confirm that the Afghan population is the highest foreign population in Pakistan followed by Bengali and Burmese illegal migrants. However, as the majority of Afghans are refugees (both registered and unregistered), Bengalis are the largest illegal migrant population. The ratio of Pakistani illegal migrants to foreign illegal migrants in Pakistan is 3:2. This suggests that the magnitude of both types of illegal migration is comparable to some extent particularly in terms of policy and implementation level in the Project areas.

One of the difficult questions in the survey has been regarding the legal status of the migrants as respondents have at times given contradictory or improbable answers. For example, Table 4-9 shows that 12 of the migrants of Afghan, Bangladeshi and Burmese origin claim to be legal migrants but only 3 out of these have Computerised National Identification Cards (CNICs) while others have no form of identification or registration (see Table 4-11). It is possible that some of them have registered with the government but they still cannot possess CNICs as illegal migrants. In Table 4-11 we can see similar examples of inaccurate statements where illegal migrants have claimed Pakistani nationality. As Pakistan does have any form of legislation for naturalization; it is improbable that the illegal migrants have acquired legal migrant status. The registered illegal migrants can only acquire temporary residence permit through registration with the National Alien Registration Authority (NARA). Another contradiction can be found in the 'Applied for Registration' row in Table 4-9 where the respondent states they also have a CNIC and Pakistani passport. These contradictions may also be evidence of illegally acquired documentation; however, it is not possible to confirm this claim through the survey. Generally speaking, the CNIC has indeed reduced the number of Bengalis and Burmese with legal citizenship documentation. A survey by the Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR) (2004) in Karachi demonstrated that only a third of the census population possessed the CNIC and 23 percent had the old identity card but not the new one, and had essentially been weeded out of citizenship status. There considerable variation among the CSSR's survey localities and the percentage of Bengalis and Burmese with CNICs ranged from 20 to 50 % (Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit; 2005).

<sup>19</sup> 'Pakistani illegal migrant' refers to respondents with Pakistani citizenship or birth and who were once illegal migrants or attempted to illegally migrate from Pakistan.

<sup>20</sup> 'Pakistani illegal migrant' refers to respondents with Pakistani citizenship or birth and who were once illegal migrants or attempted to illegally migrate from Pakistan.

The baseline study indicates that the lack of an effective monitoring and registration system for illegal migrants is a major weakness in Pakistan's efforts towards curbing and managing illegal migration. The current illegal migrant population figures quoted by NARA and Police sources are not based on scientific surveys or projections. The lack of a systematic data collection system prevents an understanding of the demographic and socio-economic changes occurring within the illegal migration communities. The current statistics also do not allow differentiation between 'actual migrants' and 'migrant off springs'. For example, in a survey conducted by the Collective for Social Science Research of 3000 illegal migrants in Karachi, only 20 percent of respondents were 'actual illegal migrants' while the rest were off-springs of original illegal migrants who had spent all their life in Karachi (Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit; 2005). Similarly, the lack of data collection precludes an understanding of recent trends illegal migration inflow and return migration of foreign migrants.

The registration of illegal foreigners is an adequate measure for legalising illegal migrants and giving them legal status to work. However, the foreigner registration figures are insignificant and suggest that a large majority of illegal migrants that have the right to legalised status are still living with illegal status. Although one of the main reasons for low registration figures are the meagre resources and low priority for the Government; the easy availability of fake and forged CNICs and passports may also be another deterrent for registration by foreigners.

The baseline findings also point towards a lack of awareness among the illegal migrant community regarding the foreigners' laws in Pakistan that determines the legal status of migrants in Pakistan. The ill-informed answers of the respondents about their legal status show that there is significant knowledge gap within foreign illegal migrant community about Pakistani laws and procedures regarding foreigner working and living in Pakistan legally or illegally. There are also indications of the use of falsely acquired documentation by the foreign illegal migrants.

## **BENGALI AND BURMESE ILLEGAL MIGRANTS**

### **Karachi: A hub for illegal migrants in Pakistan**

Karachi district was chosen as one of main geographic areas of focus for the C-PRISM project based on preliminary reports that identified Karachi one of the prime staging areas, exit point and entry point for illegal migrants as well as smuggled and trafficked persons. Karachi is the only city in which all the final beneficiary groups identified for the Project (Appendix 13) are present. The secondary and primary information analysed in the baseline study indicate that Karachi is in fact the largest hub of illegal migrant stock and flow in Pakistan.

Historically, Karachi has been Pakistan's most vital market and transit route for illegal migration. Although Karachi is a prime destination and transit point in the South Asia region, there is not enough evidence to collaborate that it is a significant source of Pakistani nationals illegally migrating abroad. In the baseline survey (see Table 4-5) 24% of the illegal migrant respondents are located in Karachi. However, only one of the illegal migrant interviewed in Karachi is Pakistani while the rest are foreigners.

Table 4-6 shows the diversity of migration procedures used by foreign illegal migrants in the Project areas including Swabi. Karachi's foreign illegal migrants have used the most diverse methods of illegal migration; however, a majority of them have come through self-sponsored means.

Table 4-6: Illegal migration procedure of foreigners by Project area

Procedure for Migration	Karachi	Quetta	Rahim Yar Khan	Peshawar	Swabi	Total	Percentage Distribution
Forged Passport		2				2	3%
Counterfeit Documents	1					1	1%
Paid Mafia	2	3		1		6	8%
Smuggling through unmanned borders with agent's help	5	1		7		13	16%
Authentic Documents through Bribery							
Overstay with Legal Visa	1					1	1%
Recruited through deception	2					2	3%
Travel Agency							
Self Sponsored	11	4		2		17	22%
No Response	9	1				10	13%
<i>Total</i>	31	11		10		52	66%

It is also important to note that there were no illegal foreigners found in Rahim Yar Khan and Swabi by the study team. Overall, the majority of illegal migrants have used self-sponsored methods for migration (22%) and smuggling through illegal border crossings (16%). This indicates that the baseline study has recorded a higher incidence of general illegal migration<sup>21</sup> as opposed to smuggled person respondents. As the baseline study is not based on representative sampling, it is not possible to conclude that general illegal migration trends are greater than human smuggling trends. However, the finding indicates the need to explore the prevalence of illegal migration procedures among different communities and geographic areas in Pakistan.

Table 4-7 shows that the majority of illegal foreigners currently fall into the income group of PKR 0-5,000 and PKR 5,000-10,000. This suggests that more than 50 percent of the illegal foreigners do not achieve significant economic mobility because of illegal migration while also suggesting that existing illegal migrants belong to lower income groups in Country. Nevertheless, around 17 percent of the illegal foreigners belong to the PKR 15,000 plus income group that suggests that a small percentage of foreigner migrations do experience upward mobility.

<sup>21</sup> 'General illegal migration' is understood as illegal migration by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking.

Table 4-7: Distribution of illegal foreigners by target area and income group <sup>22</sup>

Project area	Up to 5,000 per month <sup>23</sup>	5,001-10,000 per month	10,001-15,000 per month	15,000+ per month	No Response	Total	Percentage distribution
Karachi	9	12	5	4	1	31	60%
Quetta	3	6	1	1		11	21%
Rahim Yar Khan							
Peshawar	1	2	2	4	1	10	19%
Swabi							
Total	13	20	8	9	2	52	100%

Karachi is the largest city in Pakistan with a population of around 12-13 million. As a harbour, industrial and commercial hub, it has also become an exemplary migrant city consisting of both national and international migrants. According to the 1998 census, 22% of the total population of Karachi was composed of migrants including internal migrants. Other than its geographic location, prevalence of illegal migrant stock and flow in Karachi can be attributed to the traditional Government policy of complicity towards transnational migration into the city. Religion and ideology has played a strong role in creating an acceptance for early Muslim migrants and the state ignored their presence and inflow. In the last ten years, particularly after the beginning of global War on Terror, Government's attitude towards illegal migration has shifted towards restrictive and regulatory measures.

### Trends of illegal migration: Bengalis and Burmese

There are approximately 1.03 million illegal Bengali migrants and 0.1 million Burmese migrants in Karachi. The first push of Bengali migration to Pakistan occurred during Partition and then after the 1971 secession of East Pakistan. These major state formation processes influenced a steady inflow of illegal migrants to Pakistan, majority of whom settled in Karachi.

Table 4-8: Trends of illegal Bengali migration into Pakistan

Period	Trend of illegal Bengal migration
Prior to 1971	9-10%
1978-1988	38%
Last recorded year of migration	2003

Source: Compiled from Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, 2005

Table 4-8 shows that a survey of Bengali migrants in Karachi conducted in 2005 demonstrated that only 9-10% of the population migrated before 1970, 38% migrated in the period 1978-1988 (the time of Zia-ul-Haq's military rule) and that Bengali migration has continued until 2003 (Collective for Social Science Research, Gazdar; 2005). Many non-Bengali Muslims called Biharis who had migrated to East Pakistan after the 1947 Partition, become stranded in Pakistan after the 1971 secession of East Pakistan and the formation of Bangladesh. These Bihari and other Bengali migrants of the pre-1971 period generally preferred keeping their Pakistani citizenship and their status became politicized in the ethnic politics of the post-1971 Pakistan.

<sup>22</sup> The incomes of the migrants have been calculated on the basis of respondent's reporting and the income groups have been formed accordingly.

<sup>23</sup> All the figures in this table are in Pakistani Rupees.

Table 4-9: Inflow of illegal migrants into Pakistan

Nationality	Prior to 1970	1971-1979	1980-2000
Bangladesh	36%	29%	34%
Burma	33%	29%	38%
Others	9%	70%	21%

Source: Compiled from International Organisation for Migration (2004)

In comparison, International Organisation for Migration's (2004) study on Bengali, Burmese and other irregular migrant communities in Karachi reveals slightly different trends as shown in Table 4-9. According to the study, Bengalis largely migrated prior to 1971, 38% Burmese migrated between 1980 and 2000, and 70% of other nationalities (e.g. Iranians, Sri Lankans, and Indians etc.) migrated between 1971 and 1979. The general position regarding inflow period of Bengali migrants is that they migrated prior to 1971 as Pakistanis from East Pakistan. One of the reasons for the variation in Bengali migrant flow statistics between CSSR and IOM study is probably because the issue of Pakistani citizenship of the pre-1971 migrants is still a political issue and communities consider it safer to identify their migration point in the period before 1971. Nevertheless, this is a major discrepancy in statistics and it indicates the challenges of interviewing hidden and undocumented population. Moreover, it points toward the contradiction in existing research methodologies for studying illegal migration and the need for collaborative and coordinated research empirical research on the subject.

Both the CSSR and IOM survey indicate that Bengali and Burmese immigration has continued until 2000, and the CSSR survey provides evidence of Bengali illegal immigration up to 2003. Similarly, the Bengali and Burmese migrants interviewed for the baseline survey conducted in Karachi migrated to Pakistan largely between the period of 1978 and 1993. A few questions from the preliminary baseline findings on the illegal migration in Karachi:

1. Has the inflow of Bengali and Burmese illegal immigrants continued after 2003?
2. What are the magnitude, demography and push/pull factors of the current flow of illegal immigrants into Karachi after 2003?
3. Is there a trend of return migration from Bengali and Burmese migrant stock as well as other illegal migrant stock in Karachi?

These are some of the core questions that need exploration through future research to understand recent trends in illegal migrant flow into Karachi. Migration patterns are highly transient and strongly influenced by local, national and regional politics and economics. There is a need to identify recent migrants and establish through case studies the push and pull factors that are currently influencing the illegal migrant flow into Karachi. Future development and training of Community Organisations (CO) in the Country should focus on the current motivation and situation factors that are influencing illegal migration. Moreover, NGOs and COs should be instructed to gather intelligence on social characteristics of migrant inflow and possible return migrant phenomena in the target communities.

Since the Bengali population is one of the largest and most visible, there is a need to focus on the political, social and economic networks that maybe still driving illegal migration between the Pakistan and Bangladesh. The baseline study has found indicative evidence that there is still an existent inflow of illegal migrants from Bangladesh, although at a considerably lesser scale. Social workers and NGO officers in Karachi<sup>24</sup> have suggested that the relative stability of Bangladeshi economy has decreased the attraction of migration to Pakistan. The strengthening of the Bangladeshi currency in comparison to the Pakistani rupee has also played a role in this

<sup>24</sup> Interview with member of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), Karachi.



regard. Government agencies<sup>25</sup> directly involved in regulating illegal migrant stock and flow have also identified that illegal migration through the sea route from Bangladesh is still persisting. Examples have also been given of Bangladeshi nationals that illegally migrate to the Gulf country of Oman and obtain false or forged Pakistani documents and then are deported to Pakistan as Pakistani illegal migrants. Regional collaborative research will be crucial in understanding the dynamics of demand and supply of illegal migrant labour in the South Asian region.

## Method of Migration

An IOM study of illegal migrants in Karachi conducted interviews with 1,637 illegal migrants in Karachi and its adjoining areas. The IOM study reveals that 99% of the respondents migrated to Pakistan making an independent decision while only 1% were trafficked. IOM's survey data also shows that 14% immigrants were facilitated by agents, 73% assisted by relatives, 5% came on their own, 3% by offer of employment in the public sector and 2% were sponsored by the employer (IOM; 2004). The country wide tabulation of the motivational analysis of the International Organisation for Migration (2004) revealed that 96% Bengalis came to Pakistan for better employment/business opportunities and 32% due to their relatives residing in Pakistan. Similarly, the figures for Burmese were 84% and 33% respectively. With the vast majority of immigrants making individual decisions to leave their home country by financing their own migration to Pakistan, it is interesting to note the role that family and travel agents played in facilitating such migration. Although, most migrants simply wanted better employment and business opportunities, family connections and relatives were also influencing factors for many of the migrants to come to Pakistan.

In comparison, the baseline survey shows in Table 4-6 that majority of illegal immigrants used self-sponsored means (22%) followed by illegal border crossing with help of agents (16%). As self-sponsored means includes facilitation by relatives and illegal border crossing includes the role of agent; the baseline survey generally points towards the same conclusions that the role of agents is lower in illegal migration than generally through and that the role of relative and family networks maybe higher. Nevertheless, it is hard to produce clear comparison between existing studies because of the variance terms and concepts used to identify illegal migrant population attributes like 'method of migration', 'procedure for migration', 'transportation', 'motivation' and so on. The non-standard use of attributes for study the illegal migration population limits the use of comparative analysis across periodic surveys.

The IOM study also analyzes important trends in cost of migration for these communities. The travel expenses were divided into agent's fee, transportation and other costs. The survey data reveals that 73% gave PKR.1,000 to agents, 16% gave between PKR 1,001 and 2,000 and only 1% paid PKR 7,000 or more. 67% Bengalis and 77% Burmese gave PKR 1000 to the agents. The average travel cost paid by immigrants was Rs.2920 (IOM; 2004). More than 50% immigrants financed their own travel expenditures, 38% were financed by their relatives, 11% were financed by their friends and only 6 immigrants got loan from banks for this purpose. The percentage figures for immigrants belonging to various countries are 44% Bengalis financed their travel expenditures with friends/relatives help while 68% financed it themselves. Similarly for Burmese the figures were 61% and 62% respectively. The percentage of unregistered immigrants comprised of 72% who financed the travel costs themselves, and 37% who financed the costs with the help of relatives. These trends in the cost of migration for illegal migrants coming into Pakistan are low in comparison to figures quoted by experts, government representatives and return migrant. A return migrant case study (please see next section for the case study) conducted for the baseline survey revealed that migrant stated a cost of PKR 50,000 for returning to

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<sup>25</sup> Interview with NARA and FIA officials in Karachi.

Bangladesh by plane using illegal identification documents. Similarly, cost of migration stated by Pakistani illegal migrants to Gulf is in the range of PKR 15,000-30,000. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that the figures suggested by the IOM study are outdated and the current costs of migration are considerably higher.

### **Push and pull factors for Bengali migrants**

An in-depth qualitative case study of a Bengali female domestic worker conducted for the baseline study in Karachi revealed another dimension of the present illegal migrant trend in the community. The domestic worker, working in an upscale area in the city, identified that she arrived in Pakistan through the Indian border by train in 1997 to seek employment and shelter. However, the worker was currently planning to visit Bangladesh to care for her sick mother and indicated confidently that she would return in 3 months with another relative. The domestic worker identified that she is paying Pakistani rupees 50,000 to an agent who would accompany her in a flight to Bangladesh while also providing passport and identification. For the return trip, she indicated that she would return through India, where she had relatives and come across the border through train. The domestic worker also indicated that she felt secured in leaving temporarily because she knew and trusted the agent who belonged to her village in Bangladesh.

The experience of the Bengali domestic worker hints towards two possible trends in the illegal migrant community of Bengalis in Karachi. Firstly, that there is a possible trend towards return migration both driven by social and economic reasons. Secondly, the illegal migrant into Pakistan for Bengalis is still fairly easy and the illegal expatriate community in Karachi plays a major role in facilitating this migration. The second possibility also indicates that the labour markets of Bangladesh and Pakistan may be strongly connected through the illegal migration channels that allow a more regular flow of migrant labour than the evidence documented until now.

The Collective for Social Science Research's (CSSR) survey also reveals that the Bengali community had largely moved in response to economic factors. Most of the migrants considered wages and opportunities for employment in Karachi much higher than in Bangladesh. The migrant respondents were predominantly farmers in Bangladesh and they asserted that the demographic pressure on limited land holdings was an important factor establishing grounds for migration. There was also evidence that Karachi was used as a transit point for Bengali migrants looking for work in Iran. An elaborate network of the Baloch community with native presence in both Karachi and Iran facilitated their movement into the Irani labour market. The same survey reveals that the third main reason for migration was that of conflict, and this pertained largely to the Burmese migrants. Muslim Burmese largely migrated when Muslims were being persecuted in the 1960s (CSSR; 2005).

CSSR's survey reinforces the role of Karachi as a market for illegal labour migrants and job seekers. In addition, it also identifies Karachi as a transit point for foreign migrants that want to migrate to Iran. In addition, the baseline study has found through interviews with government and civil society experts that illegal Bengali migration to Karachi is used as a passage for further migration to Turkey, Greece and Central Europe. However, there is no information available that can indicate the magnitude of transit migration in Karachi and type of communities other than Bengalis that maybe using Karachi as a transit area. There is a need to conduct further research into the temporary illegal migrants in Karachi and possibly coordinate with corroborating evidence of outflow of temporary foreign migrants from the Balochistan border.

The securitization of illegal migration in Pakistan in recent years has also revealed the nexus between illegal migrant communities and crime in Karachi and other urban areas. In Karachi, criminal activities like arms trading, drug trafficking, robbery and human trafficking are

frequently found in the poor and dense slum areas of illegal migrants like Bengalis and Afghans. This poses a particular challenge for research and social mobilisation activities. Although security challenges are obvious in the study of trafficking and smuggling, they are underestimated in the study of large illegal migrant populations in large urban centres. It is important for government agencies and community development organisations to highlight issue of working in high risk zones and develop methods for collaborating with government and civil society Organisations for working effectively in these areas.

Table 4-10: Mapping Pakistanis by birth to legal documentation

Perceived legal status in Pakistan	Have a Pakistani Birth Certificate					Hold a CNIC				Hold a Pakistani passport				Claimed nationality				
	y	n	na	nr	Total	y	n	nr	Total	y	n	nr	Total	AFG	BAN	BRM	PAK	Total
Citizen	32	29	2	5	68	63	4	1	68	43	24	1	68				68	68
Legal migrant				1	1		1		1		1		1	1				1
Illegal migrant				1	1			1	1	1			1	1				1
Registered refugee				5	5		2	3	5		3	2	5	4	1			5
Born in Pakistan but no proof				2	2		2		2	1	1		2	1			1	2
Applied for registration				1	1		1		1		1		1	1				1
No response				1	1	1			1		1		1				1	1
	32	29	2	16	79	64	10	5	79	45	31	3	79	8	1		70	79

Table 4-11: Mapping Non-Pakistanis by birth to legal documentation

Pakistan Perceived legal status in Pakistan	Have a Pakistani Birth Certificate					Hold a CNIC				Hold a Pakistani passport				Claimed nationality				
	y	n	dn	nd	Total	y	n	nd	Total	y	n	nd	Total	AFG	BAN	BRM	PAK	Total
Citizen																		
Legal migrant		7		5	12	3	6	3	12		9	3	12	4	6	2		12
Illegal migrant		1		8	9		3	6	9		3	6	9	3	6			9
Registered refugee		13		10	23		14	9	23		12	11	23	23				23
Born in Pakistan but no proof																		
Applied for registration		2		1	3	1	2		3	1	2		3	3				3
No response		3		2	5	1	2	2	5	1	2	2	5	4	1			5
		26		26	52	5	27	20	52	2	28	22	52	37	13	2		52

## Types of migrants

It is important to differentiate between illegal migrants of two types: those migrated illegally and those residing with an illegal status. CSSR's survey (2005) consisted of a census of 3,000 individuals of which only 20% were actual migrants to Pakistan. The rest of the population consisted of the children of migrant inhabitants, who spent their entire life in Pakistan. Moreover, the establishment of the Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) has also reduced the number of Bengalis and Burmese with legal citizenship documentation. Only a third of the surveyed population possessed the CNIC and 23% had the old identity card but not the new one, and had essentially been taken out of citizenship status. There was considerable variation among survey localities and the percentage of Bengalis and Burmese with CNICs ranged from 20 to 50% (Gazdar; 2005).

One of the gaps in existing data is the difference between actual illegal migrants and offspring of illegal migrants. This is an important consideration in understanding the magnitude of the inflow of illegal immigration. Current figures of illegal migrant stock are misleading for projecting the flow of illegal migration. It is important that researchers, social workers and government representatives are trained on how to differentiate between actual and offspring migrants. The socio-economic conditions of the off springs illegal migration is not well documented in Pakistan. This is another area for future research as marginalization and vulnerability of the illegal migrant offspring is related to the conditions of illegal migration populations. Research organisations and NGOs should try to develop recommendations for Government agencies like NARA that find registration and monitoring of illegal migrants a challenge.

## AFGHAN COMMUNITY IN PAKISTAN

Afghans constitute among the largest groups of refugees in the world, with numbers hosted by neighbouring countries Pakistan and Iran reaching as high as around 6 million in the 1980s. The 2005 Census of Afghans in Pakistan, conducted by the Government of Pakistan's Population Census Organisation (PCO), recorded a population of approximately 3.05 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The figure included the natural growth of the Afghan population in Pakistan, further migration and the presence of labour migrants.

National policy towards migration from Afghanistan and people of Afghan origin resident in Pakistan has passed through a number of historical phases. From a position of relative openness and facilitation of migration and refugee movements from Afghanistan (from the late 1970s till around 1988), official policy went through a period of openness without facilitation (from around 1988 till 2001), to a posture of regulation and repatriation from 2001 onwards.

The majority of Afghans currently living in Pakistan arrived during the Soviet invasion and the ensuing war of resistance (see Table 4-12). Approximately 2.5 million refugees were received between 1981 and 1990. By late 2001 the refugee population reached 3.3 million in Pakistan. New waves of displaced Afghans arrived in Pakistan during the 1990s due to internal conflict in Afghanistan. During the US-led offensive in Afghanistan, there was an influx of 300,000 refugees preceding the 1.5 million who returned to Afghanistan after the fall of the Taliban regime. More recent movements of Afghans from their homeland have been prompted by the worst drought in 30 years. Many Afghan families have been forced to migrate because of natural disasters while for others it has been a combination of conflict, drought and economic imperatives (Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit - AREU; 2006).

Table 4-12: Period of first arrival of Afghan refugees in Pakistan

Period of arrival	Population movement	Percentage
1979-1980	1,551,363	50%
1981-1985	890,848	28%
1986-1990	258,690	8%
1991-1995	165,640	5%
1996-2000	133,546	4%
2001-2005	132,844	4%
Total	3,132,931	100%

Source: Afghan Census, 2005

## Statistics of Afghans in Pakistan

The Census of Afghans in Pakistan conducted in 2002 and published in 2005 is the most comprehensive statistics available on the demographics of the Afghan population in Pakistan. The UNHCR also maintains statistical database on registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Table 4-13 shows the distribution of the Afghan population in the five main districts in Pakistan according to the 2005 Afghan census. The bulk of the population is living in Peshawar and Quetta, the two main cities closest to the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

Table 4-13: Afghans by district of residence in Pakistan

District	Percentage of total Afghan population
Peshawar	20.1
Quetta	11.1
Nowshehra	7.6
Pishin	5.1
Karachi	4.3
Other districts & agencies	51.9

Source: Census of Afghans in Pakistan, 2005

The current population of registered Afghans after the recent repatriation movement (see Table 4-20) is shown in Table 4-14:

Table 4-14: Current population of Afghans by province of residence in Pakistan

Province of Residence	Families	Individuals	% Individuals
NWFP	208,952	1,059,551	59.8 %
Balochistan	72,732	418,346	23.6 %
Sindh	17,428	79,280	4.5 %
Punjab	32,554	176,518	10.0 %
Islamabad	6,235	31,957	1.8 %
Azad Jammu Kashmir	1,110	6,202	0.4 %
Total	339,011	1,771,854	100.0 %

Source: UNHCR Statistical Update, January 2009

The following tables present a comparative summary of demographic and geographic distribution of Afghans and registered Afghan refugees according to the statistical database of Afghan Census, 2005 and the Registration Statistics of the UNHCR of January 2009 respectively. Table 4-15 shows the demographic characteristics of the Afghan population in Pakistan according to the Afghan Census of 2005. Table 4-16 shows current demographic characteristics of registered

Afghan refugee population and indicates how the gender distribution has remained largely the same but the age distribution has changed significantly with 10 percent greater number of individuals over the age of 5 years. Table 4-17 shows that the overall population of Afghan refugees in Pakistan might have reduced by 1,277,413 (or almost 42%). In terms of ethnicity, the most significant reduction has been in the population of Afghans with Baloch ethnic backgrounds (almost 59%); followed by Turkmen with a 49.2% reduction, Tajik with 43.2% and Pashtun with 40.7% reduction. Notably there has also been a 23.4% increase in the migrant population of the Hazara community in Quetta.

Table 4-15: Demographic information of Afghans in Pakistan

Total population	Male	Female	Total families	Average family size	Age under 5	Age over 5
3,049, 268	1,554,803 51%	1,494,465 49%	548,105	5,6	592,740 19.40%	2,456,528 80.60%

Source: Afghan Census, 2005

Table 4-16: Demographic information of registered Afghan refugees

Total population	Male	Female	Total families	Average family size	Age under 5	Age over 5
1,771,854	948,924 53.6%	822,930 46.4%	339,011	5,6	157,463 8.88%	1,614,391 91.11%

Source: UNHCR, 2009

Table 4-17: Change in population of Afghans by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Population according to Afghan Census, 2005	Population according to UNHCR, 2009	Difference
Pashtun	2,485,120	1,473,046	1,012,074
Tajik	221,725	125,843	95,882
Uzbek	71,526	45,077	26,449
Hazara	39,454	48,687	-9,233
Turkmen	60,733	30,882	29,851
Baloch	52,009	21,373	30,636
Other	118,701	26,947	91,754
Total	3,049,268	1,771,855	1,277,413

Source: Compiled and tabulated from Afghan Census (2005) and UNHCR (2009)

Taking the 3 % annual population growth rate of the Afghan population (Afghan Census; 2005), we can project the Afghan population to be around 3,431,978 in Pakistan in the year 2009 (see Table 4-18).<sup>26</sup> This figure has to take into account the annual repatriation of Afghan refugees to provide an approximation of the unregistered Afghan population in Pakistan. The total annual repatriation in the period 2005-2008 amounts to 1,229,507 Afghan refugees (see Table 4-20). Therefore, based on these figures the total Afghan population today should be around 2,202,471 in Pakistan and out of these 1.77 million are registered Afghan refugees. Accordingly, the

<sup>26</sup> It is important to point out that Afghan Census did not discriminate on the basis of refugee status and therefore includes both registered, non-registered refugees and general Afghan population.

unregistered Afghan refugee population, considered illegal migrants by the Government of Pakistan, is probably around 430, 61 (see Table 4-19).

Table 4-18: Projection of Afghan population in Pakistan based on 3 % population growth

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghan Population	3,049,268	3,140,746	3,234,968	3,332,017	3,431,978

Table 4-19: Calculation of approximate unregistered Afghan population

Projected Population of Afghans in 2009	3,431,978	See Table 4-18
Repatriation figures 2005-2009 (subtracted)	1,229,507	See Table 4-19
Afghan population in 2009	2,202,471	Calculation
Current registered Afghan refugee population (subtracted)	1,771,854	See Table 4-16
Approximate unregistered Afghan population in 2009 <sup>27</sup>	430,617	Calculation

This figure does not account any new inflow of Afghans after the 2005 Afghan Census. Although the residual methodology allows us to estimate the population of unregistered Afghan populations as 0.45 to 0.5 million, this figures puts into question the estimates of NARA that specify the illegal Afghan population in Pakistan is over 2.2 million (Table 4-3).

## Returning Afghan refugees

More than 3,512,274 Afghan refugees have voluntarily returned from Pakistan since 2002 under UNHCR's Voluntary Return Assistance Programme as shown in Table 4-20. The total number of returnees from March to 31 October 2008 is 282,496 from the following regions: 81% from NWFP, 3% from Sindh, 8% from Punjab and 8% from Balochistan (Statistical Update; UNHCR, October 2008). Approximately 90% of the returnees were Pashtun and 6% were Tajik. There are still around 1.8 million registered (UNHCR; 2009) and around 0.5 million unregistered Afghans living in Pakistan. The repatriation of the registered and unregistered population has been slow because of the renewed conflict and insecurity in Afghanistan.

Table 4-20: Yearly Breakdown of Afghan Repatriation

Province	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>28</sup>	2008	Total	Percentage
NWFP	967,660	184,018	187,859	290,355	79,891	281,976	227,766	2,229,525	63%
Balochistan	164,436	76,696	124,777	86,357	28,627	46,387	22,113	549,393	16%
Sindh	154,794	35,409	36,027	22,922	11,089	10,879	9,257	280,377	8%
Punjab	30,911	39,776	30,567	33,480	12,509	14,366	21,146	182,755	5%
Islamabad	247,294	7,175	4,368	16,406	899	868	2,214	279,224	8%
Total	1,565,095	343,074	383,598	449,520	133,015	364,476	282,496	3,521,274	100 %

Source: Statistical Update, UNHCR, 2008

The majority of the returning Afghan refugees lived in the province of NWFP (63%) while only 16% returned from Balochistan. Furthermore, the UNHCR statistics on repatriated Afghans of the

<sup>27</sup> This figure does not include Afghans who have returned without the assistance of UNHCR and those have come after 2008.

<sup>28</sup> Year 2007 figures include both Afghans with Proof of Registration (POR) cards and without POR cards.



period March to October 2008 show that the majority of returning refugees (77.2%) reported their income as zero (Statistical Overview; UNHCR, 2008, p.25). Similarly, the majority of the repatriated refugees (81%) of the same period reported having no skills while rest indicated a variety of skills including daily wage, unskilled labour, security etc (Statistical Overview; UNHCR, 2008, p.25-27). The year of first arrival of the same repatriated Afghans largely fall in the two years of 1979 (26.5%) and 1980 (22.4%). The general repatriation trend is higher in the old arrivals compared to recent arrivals in which the returning trend decreases.

The repatriation statistics indicate that return migration, in the case of Afghan refugees, has direct relation to economic security of the individuals signifying that those migrants that are without livelihoods and have no skills to seek employment are more likely to migrate. Similarly, older migrants are more likely to return than recent arrivals. The repatriation trends of Afghan refugees are similar to the case of the Bangladeshi female domestic worker only to extent that in both cases older migrants are choosing voluntarily to return to their home country ( see section ‘Push and pull factors for Bengali migration’). Otherwise, there are clear differences assuming that the case of the Bangladeshi female domestic worker is representative of general trends to some extent. For example, in Bangladeshi case the domestic worker is employed and earning approximately PKR 5,000 a month while the repatriated Afghans have largely reported no skill and no income. It is also important to note that in the case of the return Bangladeshi worker she is paying around PKR 50,000 to return through air to Bangladesh while the repatriated Afghans are facilitated with monetary support by governmental organisations. Certainly, the status of the two migrant groups is different; the Bangladeshi domestic worker is illegal and the Afghans have legalised status in Pakistan.

The comparison of return migration trends hint towards the strong role of economic security and state support in influencing the nexus of migration and illegal migration. State support and assistance has allowed non-productive legalized migrants of the Afghan community to return to their homeland where foreign aid induced economy and familial network may offer better socio-economic security. However, non-productive illegal migrants have no state support as they are criminalized and the state even finds it hard to bear the economic burden of deportation. Nevertheless, economically secure illegal migrants, like the Bangladeshi domestic worker and her neighbours, have a better chance to return to their homeland. This also indicates the class differential persistent in the illegal migrant communities and the need to focus on the unemployed illegal migrants without economic and social security in the foreign territory. It is also important to remember that unregistered Afghan refugees are also considered illegal migrants by law and have the same challenges as other illegal migrant communities.

### **Shift from refugee camps to cities**

Most Afghan refugees came initially to camps which were established in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Balochistan by the Pakistani government and supported by UNHCR. The movement of Afghans from camps to cities has taken place since the 1980s, mostly in search for employment and to supplement rations in the camps. This accelerated when urbanized Afghans began arriving in the 1990s because of factional fighting in Afghan cities, and also in 1992–95 when food aid to camps established in the 1980s was reduced (Afghanistan Reconstruction and Evaluation Unit; 2006). Many later Afghan refugees never registered and came directly to the cities, often supported by ethnic links with those already settled there.

Table 4-21: Distribution of Afghans in refugee camps and outside

Population	Camps	Outside of Camps
Millions	1,156,040	1,893,228
Percentage	37.9	62.1

Source: *Afghan Census, 2005*

According to the Afghan Census, over two fifths of the Afghans in Pakistan live in refugee camps (See Table 4-21). A substantial number is thought to live in irregular urban and peri-urban settlements or '*katchi abadis*'. Taken together, refugee camps and *katchi abadis* probably account for the bulk of the Afghan population in Pakistan.

Social networks along the lines of kinship, ethnicity, religious sect or political affiliation have been key determinants in the choice of destination for Afghans in Pakistan, particularly supporting their moves to certain cities. Peshawar attracted Pashtuns interested in joining the local labour market as locals and using ethnic links to procure Pakistani identity cards. Quetta offered networks of support within which Afghans were taken under the protection of tribal leaders, offered land on lease for camps or illegal settlements in the city, and also assisted in acquiring identity cards. Ethnic Hazara refugees took cover under the patronage of local Hazara leaders in Quetta, moving into settlements such as Hazara Town where they established schools, clinics and means of income generation within their own communities. Ismailis in Karachi were provided with shelter and livelihoods by Ismaili institutions (AREU; 2006).

These expatriate networks, developed over a period of years of forced migration, facilitated the future ease of migrants' inflows to destinations farther away from the Pak-Afghan borderlands. These strong and fluid trans-border links have also played the role in allowing arms, drugs and human trafficking across these borders. Historically, migrant communities in Pakistan have brought the 'baggage' of economic and social networks that over a period of time have created dynamically linked informal micro-economies across borders and between cities and markets of different countries. The economic and social networks of the Afghan community are a prime example of how migrants have transformed cross-border political, social and economic relationships. Such examples can also be found in the ways the Bangladeshi illegal migrants have influenced the political landscape and labour market of Karachi while maintaining dynamic links with urban areas of Bangladesh.

## Afghans in Karachi

A number of livelihood strategies have become associated, in popular perception, with Afghan communities in Karachi. These include low-wage unskilled manual labour in sectors such as construction, market portering, waste collection and recycling. In addition, Afghans are thought to be involved in illicit economic activities such as cross-border smuggling, trading in small arms, urban crime and dealing in contraband substances such as opium, marijuana and heroin.

Afghan labourers are known, in particular, for the physically demanding work of manually hauling building materials around a building site, and the removal of debris. A similar physically demanding activity is the manual loading and unloading of vehicles at the main vegetable and fruit wholesale market (*Sabzi Mandi*) in Sohrab Goth. This work is also largely the preserve of labourers from the Afghan community. Another low-wage and physically demanding activity that is associated with Afghans is the recycling of waste that involves mostly rag-picking by young boys. Groups of rag-pickers are usually found in busy commercial and industrial areas collecting discarded cloth and fabrics that are for sorting in warehouses (AREU; 2005, Afghans in Karachi).

Karachi is one of the centres of human trafficking and smuggling in the Country. The Afghan community plays a relatively large role in human smuggling and trafficking towards Gulf and western countries from Karachi. The AREU survey of the Afghan community in Karachi conducted in 2005 reported that dozens of Afghans were coming from Badakhshan, Kunduz and northern regions of Afghanistan into Karachi for transit into Iran. The Al-Asif Square, Banaras and Lee Market are the main markets for transit points developed by human smugglers. The smugglers use organized tripartite networks among Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. Human smugglers in Afghanistan usually visit poor areas to entice people to work abroad. People living in desperate circumstances usually sell property such as goats, mortgage lands or get loans to pay their travelling expenses to smuggling or trafficking agents. The agent group in Karachi usually arranges transport for groups of workers in Kabul (AREU; 2005, Afghans in Karachi).

## Afghans in Peshawar

NWFP has the highest percentage of Pashtun Afghans in Pakistan (Afghan Census, 2005). In NWFP, the Peshawar district remains of the most important centres for Afghan refugee settlements. This is largely because it has the largest settlement of Afghan refugees and has the strongest political, social and economic impact as a result of refugee influx.

Table 4-22: Pakistani and Afghan population in Peshawar district and NWFP

Region	Pakistani population in 2005	Afghan population in 2005	Share of Afghans in total population
Peshawar District	2,490,657	611,501	19.7 %
NWFP	20,944,292	1,878,170	8.2%

Source: Compiled from *Afghans in Peshawar*, AREU, 2006

Table 4-22 shows that one out of every five people in Peshawar is from Afghanistan. In comparison, only one out of every 12 people is an Afghan in NWFP province. In other words, more than third of Afghans in NWFP are concentrated in Peshawar district.

There are a number of reasons for such a large presence of Afghans in Peshawar. Peshawar is the largest city in NWFP and also the largest urban site in the close proximity to the porous Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) border territory. Border porosity has allowed the social and economic links to persist and supported the movement of people across the border. NWFP is also predominantly Pashto-speaking that has played a role in attracting the majority of the Pashtun Afghans into NWFP and Peshawar. The following Table 4-23 shows the flow of Afghan refugees into the Peshawar district.

Table 4-23: Summary of Afghan refugee waves to Peshawar district, 1978 to present

Period	Ethnicity	Reason for migration	Settlement
1978	Mixed	Fled government purges in Kabul	Peshawar City
1979-1989	Predominantly Pashtun	Soviet Occupation	Mainly in Camps
1989-1992	Mixed	Inter-factional fighting among <i>mujahideen</i> groups, mainly in Kabul and urban centres; retribution for supporting communists	Mainly non-camp, Peshawar City
1994-2001	Mainly non-Pashtun	Taliban Persecution of ethnic groups, women and Shias; 1998 Drought and Economic Crisis	Peshawar City, camps as transit settlements
2001-present	Mainly Pashtun	US-led invasion and overthrow of Taliban	Mainly in Camps

Source: Compiled from *Afghans in Peshawar*, AREU, 2006

As a survival strategy Afghans have taken up the most marginalised activities in Peshawar such as rag-picking and brick-making. According to a study conducted by the AREU in 2006, the majority number of Afghans families in Peshawar reported casual or daily wage labour as their main source of income. Afghans represent only 20 percent of Peshawar’s population while representing 34 percent of its casual workforce.

Remittances from male family members in third countries, and, from those that have returned to Afghanistan, are an important source of sustenance for Afghan families in Peshawar. There has also been a prominent trend of onward migration to other countries among the Afghan population in Peshawar as a livelihood strategy. The forced migration of Afghans to Pakistan occurred during a period where large-scale economic migration of Pakistani workers abroad took place. This had a considerable influence on motivating Afghan refugee populations to employ legal, illegal and semi-legal methods to migrate abroad (Afghans in Peshawar; AREU, 2006).

### Afghans in Quetta

According to the Census, there are 769,268 (25.2 percent) Afghans, or 115,565 families, in Balochistan province. Quetta district ranks second in Pakistan, after Peshawar, among the top five districts with Afghan population representing 11.6 percent of the total Afghan refugee population.

Table 4-24: Ethnicity of Afghans in Balochistan

Pashtun	Uzbek	Tajik	Baloch	Hazara	Turkmen	Other	Total
598,203	44,719	43,225	31,573	27,785	16,988	6,775	769,268
77.7 %	5.8 %	5.6 %	4.1 %	3.6 %	2.2 %	0.8%	100 %

Source: *Afghans in Quetta, AREU, 2006*

Ethnic and linguistic links have been the main factor in attracting Afghans to Quetta. A study conducted by AREU in 2006 (Afghan in Quetta; 2006) show that four main tribes have the strongest presence and ethnic linkages in Quetta: the Achakzai and the Kakar Pashtuns, and the Rakhshani and Sanjrani Baloch. The ancestors of these tribes had migrated into Afghanistan from Balochistan. For those Afghans who have arrived in the last 25 years, their decision to come to refugee camps in Balochistan rather than elsewhere in Pakistan was made primarily on ethnicity and language. Others who did not have any ethnic bonds were guided by political associations. A few refugees however moved primarily because of proximity to their home in Afghanistan across the border (Afghans in Quetta; AREU, 2006).

Educated and affluent Afghans have a presence in trade and business as well as in the non-profit sector in Quetta. However, majority of the population is involved in marginalised activities such as daily wage work, rag picking and domestic work. Concentrations of such workers can be found in irregular settlements across the city. Marginalised work also seems to be correlated with ethnicity, with Baloch Afghans in general the least educated and subsequently occupying the lowest cadre of the workforce. In contrast, some among the Uzbeks and Turkmen have created a niche in their traditional profession of carpet weaving. The Pashtun Afghans, despite their lower levels of education, appear to be relatively well off due to their involvement in cross-border trade and smuggling. Afghans in the camps are also engaged in limited agricultural wage work, brick kiln work and the service sector catering predominantly to the needs of the camp population (Afghans in Quetta; AREU, 2006).

## ILLEGAL MIGRATION OF PAKISTANIS

The Government has developed better estimates on the population of foreign illegal migrants in Pakistan. On the other hand, there are no clear estimates on the Pakistani illegal migrant population abroad and Pakistani illegal migrant<sup>29</sup> deportees or returnees. However, the high number of illegal Pakistani respondents in the baseline survey suggests that the outflow of illegal migration is an issue of comparable scale to the issue of illegal foreign aliens in Pakistan (see Table 4-25).

Although the illegal migrant population in Pakistan is approximately 3.35 million, this is an issue largely of illegal migrant stock as there is no clear evidence of the magnitude of recent illegal migrant flow trends. State policy and legislation has reflected this perspective and resultantly the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) is largely active in combating outward human smuggling and trafficking. Other laws related to illegal migrations (see Table 3-1) largely deal with issues of managing the stock of illegal migrants. There is a lack of focus on monitoring and countering the inflow of illegal migration across the land and sea borders. Conversely, the deportation trend is relatively well recorded by FIA, foreign governments and international migration organisations (see Table 4-34, Table 4-38 and Table 4-45). Therefore, traditionally the challenge of Pakistan illegal migration has been a challenge of controlling outflow of illegal migration and managing frequent deportation. There has been less interest in the Pakistani illegal migrant population abroad. However, the emerging issue of global terror and its links with Pakistani citizens has raised the awareness of the state toward responsibility to monitor the illegal Pakistani population abroad and the rise in domestic terrorism has raised concerns about inflow of illegal migrants from regional countries.

The majority of Pakistani illegal migrants in the baseline survey belong to the two north-western regions of Peshawar and Swabi as shown in Table 4-25:

Table 4-25: Distribution of Pakistani and foreign illegal migrants by Project area

Project area	Pakistani	Foreigner	Total	Percent distribution
Karachi	1	31	32	24%
Quetta	26	11	37	28%
Rahim Yar Khan	2		2	2%
Peshawar	23	10	33	25%
Swabi <sup>30</sup>	27		27	21%
Total	79	52	131	100%

The scale of the outflow of Pakistani illegal migrants is at similar levels in Quetta (28%), Peshawar (25%), Swabi (21%) and Karachi (24%). The number of Pakistani illegal migrants from Rahim Yar Khan is negligible. One of the reasons for the high outflow of illegal migrants from NWFP is probably the large concentration of Afghan refugee. NWFP contains around 60 percent of the total Afghan refugee population in Pakistan while Peshawar District holds the highest concentration of the urban refugee population. The relatively high level of outward clandestine migration from NWFP is indicative of the legal and illegal migration nexus in region. However,

<sup>29</sup> The term ‘Pakistani illegal migrants’ in this study refers to those Pakistani migrants that were once illegal migrants in a foreign country or attempted to illegally migrate to a foreign country. These respondents have been interviewed in Pakistan and they are not currently under any illegal migrant status but are those illegal migrants from Pakistan that have voluntarily returned or were deported.

<sup>30</sup>Swabi is not currently a Project Area to confirm secondary reports that illegal migration and trafficking was also prevalent at a comparable scale in the neighbouring regions of Peshawar.

poverty, conflict and underdevelopment should not be discounted as factors in the outflow of illegal migrants in Peshawar and Swabi.

Only two respondents have been interviewed in Rahim Yar Khan and this is probably because the snow balling technique yielded a low number of interviewees. Nevertheless, the low response is indicative to some extent of low prevalence of illegal migrant outflow in Rahim Yar Khan. Interviews with FIA officials and NGO workers coupled with media reports (see Table 4-38 and Table 4-39) shows that the majority of outflow of the Pakistani illegal migration is occurring from a few concentrated north-eastern regions of the Punjab province in places like Gujrat, Gurjranwala, Mandi Bahauddin, and Sialkot. There is prevalence of human trafficking in Rahim Yar Khan (see Chapter 5) and relatively low visibility of illegal migration through human smuggling.

### **Deportation patterns and trends**

Deportation records and border apprehensions are one of the ‘documented’ evidence available that allow us to develop an idea of the trends and flow of illegal migration in Pakistan. However, deportation and apprehension has its limitations as they are dependent on the reporting capability, reporting accuracy and effectiveness of the concerned agencies managing deportation traffic. The news media and the FIA are the two main agencies collecting and reporting information on deportation of Pakistanis and foreigners in Pakistan. An exhaustive analysis of media reporting on deportation of illegal migrants has been conducted for the baseline study to cross-verify and contextualize the deportation patterns to gain an insight on the dynamics of illegal migration trends in Pakistan. Analysis of media reporting also allows us to evaluate the quality, accuracy and depth of reporting on illegal migration by the media.

The electronic edition of the national daily DAWN has been used exclusively for collecting the sample of deportation reporting by one media agency in a fixed time period. DAWN has been selected because it is one of Pakistan’s oldest and leading newspapers and uses a relatively standard approach to reporting deported Pakistani’s. A total of 57 reports were found using a structured search of the Newspaper’s electronic archives in the period 2005 to 2008. 53 of the 57 reports found were on deported Pakistanis and only four reports were found on illegal migrants deported out of Pakistan.

Table 4-26 presents an overview of the DAWN reports by year of report and the city bureau reporting the deportation event. The majority of reporting (36%) has been done from Rawalpindi, followed by Gujranwala (17%) and Karachi (17%). Together, these three cities represent 70 % of the returning ports for Pakistani deportees in the period 2005-2008. Looking at relationship between the port of entry and country of deportation in Table 4-27, we can see that most of deportees arriving in Karachi are being deported from Oman while those arriving from Spain, Turkey and the United States are largely arriving in Islamabad. All of the deportees arriving from Oman are coming through the sea route while the rest are arriving through international airports (see Table 4-28 and Figure 4-b).

Table 4-26: Deportees by origin and attempted final destination

City where report was published	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percentage distribution
Gujranwala	1	2	2	4	9	17%
Islamabad		1	3		4	8%
Karachi	1	3	2	3	9	17%
Lahore				1	1	2%
Multan		1			1	2%
Peshawar		1			1	2%
Rawalpindi	2	3	9	5	19	36%
Sahiwal			1		1	2%
New York	1				1	2%
Washington	1		1		2	4%
Not Available		1	4		5	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>

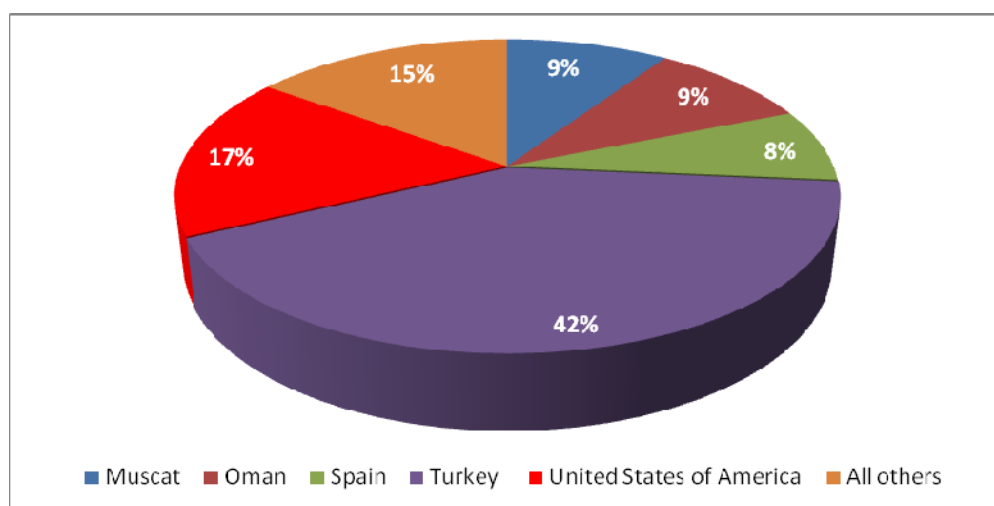
Source: Compiled from Dawn Online, Various Articles, 2005-2008

Table 4-27: Reports of arriving Pakistani deportees by country of deportation and port of entry into Pakistan

Country of deportation	Port of entry							Total by country
	Islamabad	Karachi	Quetta	Islamabad, Lahore	Lahore	Pastian border	Not Available	
Oman		8	1				1	10
Spain	4							4
Turkey	18			1	1	1	1	22
United States of America	8						1	9
All others	1	3	2		1		1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>

Source: Compiled from Dawn Online, Various Articles, 2005-2008

Figure 4-a: Distribution of reports on Pakistanis deported from various countries



Source: Dawn Online, Various Articles, 2005-2008

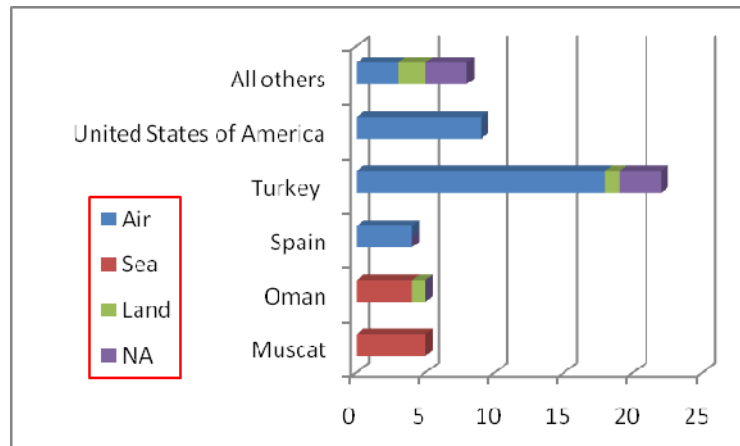
Figure 4-a depicts that the majority of the Pakistani deportees are coming from Turkey (42%). In the second tier of deportation countries is Oman (18%) and the United States of America (17%). The lowest ratios of deportees are from Spain. A total of 9,897 deportations have been reported in the DAWN in the period 2005-2008 (see Table 4-29) that yields an average of 2,474 deportees per year. Majority of deportations are from Oman (55%) followed by 22% from Turkey. A negligible percentage is from the USA and Spain representing around 8% of the total deportations. Accordingly, the majority of deportations are through the sea route from Oman while the around 31% of the deportees are returning through flights as shown in Table 4-29.

Table 4-28: Reports of arriving Pakistani deportees by country of deportation and mode of deportation

Country of deportation	Port of entry				Total by country	Percentage distribution
	Air	Sea	Land	Not Available		
Oman		9	1		10	18%
Spain	4				4	8%
Turkey	18		1	3	22	42%
United States of America	9				9	17%
All others	3		2	3	8	15%
Total	34	9	4	6	53	100%

Source: Compiled and tabulated from Dawn Online, Various Articles, 2005-2008

Figure 4-b: Reports on mode of deportation of Pakistanis



Source: Compiled from Dawn Online, Various Articles, 2005-2008



Table 4-29: Arriving Pakistani deportees by country of deportation and mode of deportation

Country of deportation	Port of entry				Total by country	Percentage distribution
	Air	Sea	Land	Not Available		
Oman		5,421	101		5,522	54%
Spain	358				358	4%
Turkey	1,960		17	179	2,156	22%
United States of America	517				517	5%
All others	201		265	878	1,344	14%
Total by columns	3,036	5,421	383	1,057	9,897	101%
% Distribution	31%	55%	4%	11%	100%	

Source: Compiled and tabulated from Dawn Online, Various Articles, 2005-2008

Table 4-30: Number of deportees by their reported attempted destinations

Reported Ultimate Destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	% Distribution
Oman	814	3,194	444		4,452	45%
Greece	17	250	264	1,027	1,558	16%
United Arab Emirates				714	714	7%
Saudi Arabia			638		638	6%
Turkey			458	102	560	6%
United States of America	217	54	246		517	5%
Spain		124	234		358	4%
Malaysia			105		105	1%
Italy			48		48	0.48%
Iran			29		29	0.29%
Ukraine				27	27	0.27%
Pakistan	18				18	0.18%
Not Available			341	579	920	9%
Total by year	3,071	5,628	4,814	4,457	9,944	100%

Source: Compiled and tabulated from Dawn Online, Various Articles, 2005-2008

Although Oman and Turkey are the main deportation countries, it is important to note that these are not always the destination countries and may represent at times transit routes where the migrants are apprehended by local security forces. Table 4-30 shows that there are about 12 different destination countries reported for the 9,994 illegal migrants deported. The majority of illegal migrants' final destination is Oman (45%). Only about 16 % of migrants' final destination is Greece while the rest are going largely to the United Arab Emirates, United States, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. The annual deportation figures peak in the year 2006 with a high of 5,628 which is an increase of 83 % in one year. In the years 2007 and 2008 the deportation rate slightly decreases to between 4,500 and 4,900 (see Table 4-30). The sudden increase in 2006 should be seen with reservation as it could be attributed to increase in media reporting on the subject.

Media reports also indicate that the majority of deportees are those that are using the land or sea route to illegally cross the border and enter into destination countries through transit migration. A lesser percentage of the deportees are those involved in illegal migration through passport or visa forgery and overstaying on legal documents. Those illegally using formal channels are generally headed towards the Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) countries. A smaller percentage of illegal migrants are also going to various countries in Eastern Europe and Far East Asia according to media reports (DAWN; various media reports; 2005-2008)

Discussion held with government officials and civil society members in the field reveal that the majority of the outflow of illegal job seekers is towards the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and through Greece, Italy, and Turkey into the central European region. Within the GCC countries, the outflow traffic is largely towards the United Arab Emirates through Oman. Although media reports reveal that the majority of illegal Pakistani job seekers are deported from Turkey and Oman, these are not necessarily the destination countries of these migrants. The statistics on legal migrant population in Europe and the Middle East (see Table 4-31 and Table 4-32) provides insight into the likely final destination of the majority of illegal migrants.

Saudi Arabia and the UAE have the highest legal migrant population of Pakistanis. Oman, on the other hand, has only 85,000 overseas Pakistanis. Similarly, in Turkey there are only 84 reported Pakistanis whereas the UK has the largest stock of 800,000 Pakistani residents. In the 30,000 – 50,000 population range, fall countries like Norway, Netherlands, Greece, Germany and France. Interviews with FIA and NGO representatives working on issues of illegal migration reveal that family networks, business relationships and expatriate communities play a strong role in directing migrant flow. The economy and the labor market of the destination country play a role in determining the pull of illegal migrants. The media deportation data therefore in many cases only reveals transit countries that the deportees travel through and are apprehended in. The destination countries are likely to be the larger economies in the destination region where there is existing and older population of expatriates that directly or indirectly play a role in facilitating the adjustment of illegal migrants e.g. UAE, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, France and Germany. Nonetheless, there are limitations to the accuracy of the information on the legal migrant population of Pakistanis as the data collection procedure through overseas embassies and OPF centres are not systematic or scientific.

Table 4-31: Overseas Pakistanis in the Middle East

Name of country	Overseas Pakistanis
Bahrain	45,000
Iraq	456
Jordan	8,000
Kuwait	100,000
Lebanon	700
Oman	85,000
Qatar	52,500
Saudi Arabia	1,100,000
Syria	517
UAE	500,000
Yemen	700
Others	500
Total	1,893,373

Source: OPF Yearbook 2004-2005

Table 4-32: Overseas Pakistanis in Europe

Name of country	Overseas Pakistanis
Austria	3,500
Belgium	14,500
Bosnia & Herzegovina	16
Bulgaria	16
Croatia	1
Cyprus	1,100
Denmark	20,250
Finland	525
France	50,000
Germany	52,668
Greece	32,500
Hungary	45
Ireland	7,000
Italy	18,624
Moldova	10
Netherlands	40,000
Norway	36,400
Poland	180
Portugal	6,000
Romania	710
Serbia and Montenegro	2
Spain	2,000
Sweden	5,250
Switzerland	2,415
Turkey	38
United Kingdom	800,000
Others	1,284
Total	1,095,034

Source: OPF Yearbook 2004-2005

The International Centre for Migration Policy Development's (ICMPD) border apprehension data reveals that apprehensions of Pakistanis in Central and Eastern Europe<sup>31</sup> in 2005 and 2006 numbered 11,559 and 4,136 respectively presented in Table 4-33. In comparison the DAWN media reporting figures on deportation for 2005 and 2006 are 3,071 and 5,628 respectively (see Table 4-30). It is fair to say that the media in Pakistan is probably underreporting the deportations from European countries. At the same time it is important to note that difference may arise because of deportation procedures in which Pakistan deportees return to Pakistan after a significant period of time or criminal sentence. ICMPD statistics also highlight Eastern European countries including Turkey (see Table 4-34) as important routes and destinations for Pakistani illegal migrants. Nevertheless, the ICMPD statistics confirm that Turkey is a major transit and destination route for Pakistani illegal migrants as more than 90% of migrants are apprehended in Turkey.

Table 4-33: Border apprehension in Central and Eastern Europe, 2005-2006

Country of origin of apprehended people	Apprehensions		Change in %	Change in absolute numbers
	2005	2006		
Ukraine	10,103	8,512	-15.7	-1.591
Moldova	8,584	7,544	-12.1	-1.040
Iraq	3,649	6,784	85.9	3.135
Serbia-Montenegro	4,604	4,480	-2.7	-124
Bulgaria	4,110	4,173	1.5	63
Pakistan	11,559	4,136	-64.2	-7.423
Mauritania	4,805	3,984	-17.1	-821
Afghanistan	2,928	3,784	29.2	856
Somalia	3,118	3,501	12.3	383
Albania	2,464	3,348	35.9	884
Turkey	4,247	3,311	-22.0	-936
Russian Federation	4,795	3,122	-34.9	-1.673
Georgia	3,575	2,958	-17.3	-617
Latvia	4,297	2,833	-34.1	-1.464
Bangladesh	2,210	2,759	24.8	549
Palestine	1,310	1,673	27.7	363
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,454	1,573	8.2	119
Poland	1,468	1,412	-3.8	-56
Romania	1,299	1,404	8.1	105
Estonia	1,211	1,220	0.7	9
India	1,472	1,130	-23.2	-342
Macedonia	1,068	1,129	5.7	61
China	1,605	1,108	-31.0	-497
Lithuania	1,136	1,077	-5.2	-59
Iran	1,260	1,007	-20.1	-253

Source: ICMPD Yearbook 2006

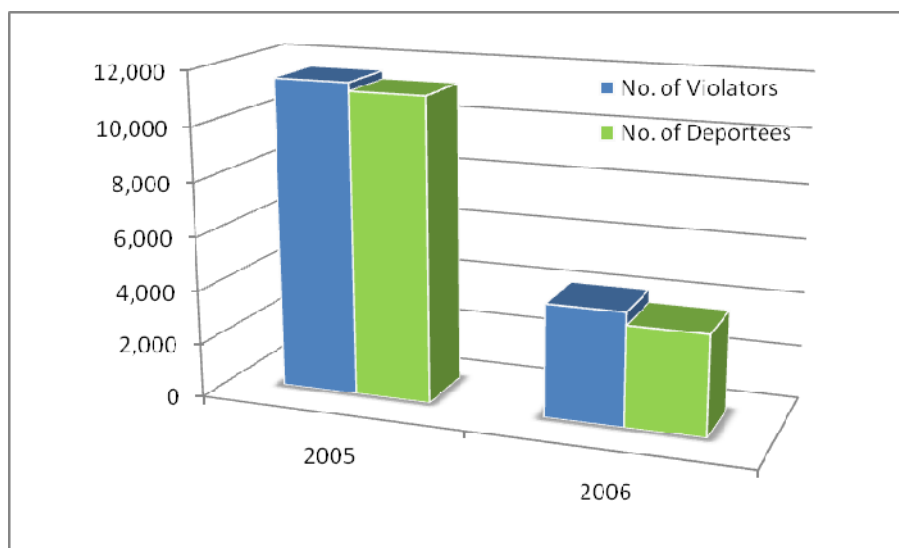
<sup>31</sup> 'Central and Eastern Europe' here includes Turkey.

Table 4-34: Number of Pakistani violators and deportees in 2005-2006 by countries in Europe

Country of Violation	2005		2006		Total	
	No. of violators	No. of deportees	No. of violators	No. of deportees	No. of violators	No. of deportees
Turkey	11,001	11,001	3,508	3,508	14,509	14,509
Ukraine	197	-	368	-	565	-
Slovakia	192	20	233	-	425	20
Estonia	52	-	55	-	107	-
Cyprus	62	196	24	210	86	406
Moldova	27	-	-	-	27	-
Lithuania	-	8	3	3	3	11
Montenegro	3	-	-	-	3	-
Total	11,534	11,225	4,191	3,721	15,725	14,946

Source: ICMPSD Yearbook 2005-2006

Figure 4-c: Comparison of Pakistani border violators and deportees in Europe, 2005-2006



### *Comparison of Deportation Patterns with Baseline Survey Data*

Table 4-35 shows that more than 56 % of illegal foreigners interviewed had chosen Pakistan as their final destination. The other 22 percent of the illegal foreigners were using Pakistan as only a transit route to Iran, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom. Around 67 % of the foreign migrants have reached their final destination including those who were coming to Pakistan while 13 % of the respondents were not able to reach their destination. These responses indicate that Pakistan is being used a transit route by a fair percentage of illegal foreigners. In addition, a small percent of illegal foreigners who fail to reach their destinations have stayed back in Pakistan instead of returning to their home countries. Moreover, the attempted destinations of the illegal foreign migrants are generally similar to the major destination of Pakistani illegal migrant reported in the media (see Table 4-38).

Table 4-35: Comparison of successful and unsuccessful attempts into or through Pakistan by illegal foreigners

Attempted destination	Success in reaching attempted destination by non-Pakistanis				Percentage distribution
	Yes	No	No response	Total	
Iran	1			1	2%
Pakistan	29			29	56%
Turkey	1	1		2	4%
United Arab Emirates		3		3	6%
United Kingdom	2	3		5	10%
No response	2		10	12	23%
Total by columns	35	7	10	52	100%
% Distribution	67%	13%	19%	100%	

Table 4-36: Comparison of successful and unsuccessful attempts out of Pakistan by Pakistanis

Attempted destination	Success in reaching attempted destination by Pakistanis				Percentage distribution
	Yes	No	No response	Total	
Afghanistan	1			1	1%
Australia	3			3	4%
Greece		6		6	8%
Iran	9	6		15	19%
Malaysia	1			1	1%
Philippines	1			1	1%
Qatar	1			1	1%
Oman	1			1	1%
South Africa	1			1	1%
Saudi Arabia	5	2		7	9%
Sweden	1			1	1%
Turkey		4		4	5%
United Arab Emirates	19	7		26	33%
United Kingdom	3	4		7	9%
No response	1		3	4	5%
Total by columns	47	29	3	79	100%
% Distribution	59%	37%	4%	100%	

Illegal Pakistani migrant respondents have identified 14 different countries that they have attempted to migrate to. Some of these destination countries correspond to the destination countries reported in the media (see Table 4-30) while Australia, Afghanistan, Philippines, South Africa, and Qatar are reported only by the respondents of the survey. The majority of the respondents have identified the United Arab Emirates (33 %) and Iran (19%) as their attempted destination. Around 60 % of the Pakistani illegal migrants succeeded in reaching their attempted destination while around 37 % were not able to reach their destination. The most probable reasons for the 60% of the respondents that reached their destination but are now in Pakistan can be arrest after entry into destination for immigration violation, deportation for crime, volunteer return or personal reasons. However, trends of the return migration of Pakistani illegal migrants require further exploration and research. The knowledge gained through the experiences of illegal migrants identified will allow better awareness of conditions and experiences of the illegal migrants and determining the extent of voluntary and involuntary return migration to Pakistan.

Table 4-37: Illegal migration procedure by Project Area for Pakistanis

Procedure for Migration	Karachi	Quetta	Rahim Yar Khan	Peshawar	Swabi	Total	% Distribution
Forged Passport				1		1	1%
Counterfeit Documents			1			1	1%
Paid Mafia		11		3	6	20	25%
Smuggling through unmanned borders with agent's help	1	3		9	17	30	38%
Authentic Documents through Bribery							
Overstay with Legal Visa		1		5	4	10	13%
Recruited through deception				1		1	1%
Travel Agency				3		3	4%
Self		8		1		9	11%
No Response		3	1			4	5%
Total	1	26	2	23	27	79	100%

Table 4-37 delineates the procedure for migration of Pakistani illegal migrants. The majority of Pakistani illegal migrants have used the assistance of human smugglers to cross borders illegally that represents around 38 percent of the respondents. The majority of these respondents are located in Swabi. Around 25 % of the respondents have paid local mafia for illegal migration and majority of these respondents are located in Quetta, followed by Swabi. In Peshawar illegal migrants have used more diverse methods of illegal migration as opposed to Swabi where majority of migrants are smuggled across border with the help of agents. A fair percentage of respondents are also overstaying with legal visa (13 %) and using self-sponsored means (11%). More than 95 percent of illegal migrants belong to the three regions of Quetta, Peshawar and Swabi.

### Social characteristics of Pakistani illegal migrants

The Table 4-38 shows the origin of illegal migrants deported from different countries in the period 2005-2008. The overwhelming majority of migrants are from the Punjab province (80%). NWFP is second highest region by outflow that represents around 11% of 9,994 in the last four years. Only 7% of the deportees are from Sindh while negligible numbers are from Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and Balochistan. The Table 4-39 shows that according to media reports there are three regional tiers where the deportees belong to by and large in Punjab.

Table 4-38: Deportees by attempted final destination and origin in Pakistan

Reported Ultimate Destination	Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas	Balochistan	N-WFP	Punjab	Sindh	Pakistanis	Foreigners	Not defined	Total by columns	% Distribution by mode
Muscat		29	112	111	192	444		2,707	3,151	32%
Greece				1,143	1	1,144		414	1,558	16%
Oman			195	101		296		1,005	1,301	13%
United Arab Emirates	12					12		702	714	7%
Saudi Arabia							638		638	6%
Turkey	1			391		392		168	560	6%
United States of America					1	1		516	517	5%
Spain				165		165		193	358	4%
Malaysia								105	105	1%
Italy								48	48	0.48%
Ukraine								27	27	0.27%
Iran							29		29	0.29%
Not Available	2			274		276		644	920	9%
Pakistan							18		18	0.18%
Total by country	15	29	307	2,185	194	2,730	685	6,529	9,944	100%
% Distribution	1%	1%	11%	80%	7%	100%	100%	100%		
Overall % distribution	0.15%	0.29%	3%	22%	2%	27%	7%	66%	100%	

Source: Compiled and tabulated from Dawn Online, Various Articles, 2005-2008

Table 4-39: Origin of deportees from the Punjab province

Tier 1: High outflow	Tier 2: Medium outflow	Tier 3: Low outflow
Gujranwala	Multan	Lahore
Gujrat	Faisalabad	
Mandi Bahuddin	Mianwali	
Sialkot	Kharian	
	Rawalpindi	

Source: Compiled from Dawn Online, Various Articles, 2005-2008

Cumulative figures reported in the media indicate that more than 2,000 illegal immigrants from Pakistan have been deported in 2008 from Turkey, Malaysia, Iran, Greece and other countries (Table 4-40). This figure indicates an increase of at least 21 percent in the deportation rate of Pakistanis since last year. This figure is based on news reports in August 2008 and since then the actual number may have reached closer to 3000 deportees by the end of 2008. The majority of the deportees in 2008 belong largely to the four areas of Punjab namely Gujrat, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Mandi Bahauddin (see Table 4-41). These cumulative reports further confirm the four year research of the DAWN media that majority of illegal migrants originate from a few concentrated region of Punjab. The outflow of illegal migrants is highly concentrated in the north-eastern region of the Punjab province. Only a negligible percentage of out flow is from the urban areas of



the country (see Table 4-39). Interviews with FIA officials, NGO workers and review of media reports indicate that a high number of human smugglers are present in the Gujranwala region districts that accounts for the high prevalence of illegal migration from region. Gujrat district has a particularly high number of illegal migration outflow and human smugglers. At least 20 of the human smugglers of Gujrat are on the most wanted list of the FIA (Daily Times; October, 2008). However, as Table 4-42 shows that most of cases registered are against overseas employment promoters in Rawalpindi and smugglers operating at recruiting level are not usually apprehended.

Table 4-40: Pakistanis deported from other countries in 2007-2008

Report	Data
Number of Deportees in 2007	1,800
Number of Deportees in 2008 <sup>32</sup>	2,172
Increase in Number of Deportees	21%

Source: Daily Times, August 18, 2008

Table 4-41: Regional Distribution of Pakistanis Deported in 2008<sup>33</sup>

Region	Number of Deportees
Gujrat	800
Sialkot	500
Gujranwala	472
Mandi Bahauddin	400
Total	2,172

Source: Compiled from Daily Times, August 18, 2008

Table 4-42: Proclaimed Overseas Employment Promoters with FIR by the FIA

Location of accused or his agency	FIR registration year				Total
	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Gujrat		8	2		10
Rawalpindi	16	81	21	5	123
Islamabad		7	5		12
Peshawar		3	6		9
Miramshah			2		2
Swat		1			1
Faisalabad			3	2	5
Karachi		4	5		9
Lahore		10	7	1	18
Bannu		1			1
Sialkot		3	1		4
Gujrat			2		2
Hangu			1		1
Sarghoda			2		2
Total by year	16	118	57	8	199

Source: Compilation and analysis from fia.gov.pk

<sup>32</sup> This figure is based on statistics reported by the FIA to newspapers until August 18, 2008. It does not give the exact figure for 2008 but has been used as an indication.

<sup>33</sup> This distribution is based on figures reported until August 18, 2008 and does not give exact figures for the year 2008.

The media reporting on deportees also shows that the majority of the illegal jobseekers are young males between the ages of 14 and 25. There are also a significant number of male teenagers aged between 14-15 years that are involved in illegal border crossings that indicates that at least in some cases these children are being trafficked through family and peer pressure.

The FIA is still developing its resources to handle and process deportees coming through the seaport or airport.<sup>34</sup> There have been three major cases of deportees escaping from the airport in large numbers in the period 2006-2008. The most prominent case occurred on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009 in Rawalpindi at the Benazir Bhutto airport when most of 354 deportees slipped out of the arrival lounge while in custody of the FIA. Only 96 of the runaway deportees were later arrested. Senior officials of the FIA in interviews with the study team have also emphasized that the FIA severely lacks capacity to handle the influx of deportees because of which deportees are usually released after initial interrogation or temporary imprisonment.<sup>35</sup>

### Deportation of foreign illegal migrants in Pakistan

Pakistan has deported over 13,261 foreigners in the last three years according to media reports based on FIA sources. The media reported the following distribution of foreigners deported in the last three years (See Table 4-43). These statistics reveal that on average around 4,400 foreigners are deported from Pakistan every year. In the period January 2000 to January 2008, the FIA registered 713 cases throughout the Country against people attempting to acquire visa on fake passports. The yearly distribution of these cases is given in Table 4-43:

Table 4-43: Nationality of foreigners deported from in 2006-2008

Nationality	Deportees
Afghan	10,381
Indian	1,779
Nigerian	422
Bangladeshi	332
Iranian	118
Filipino	41
Tanzanian	37
Chinese	36
South African	15
Turk	10
Other	90
<i>Total</i>	13,261

*Source: Daily Times, November 30, 2008*

<sup>34</sup> Interview with FIA officials.

<sup>35</sup> *ibid*

Table 4-44: Number of cases against people acquiring visa on fake Pakistani passport, 2000-2008

Year	Number of Cases
2000	78
2001	70
2002	72
2003	44
2004	184
2005	93
2006	84
2007	72
2008	16
<i>Total</i>	<i>713</i>

Source: Daily Times, November 30, 2008

The number of people arrested in the cases shown in Table 4-44 was 942, of which 402 were arrested from Rawalpindi, 375 from Peshawar, 99 from Karachi, 59 from Lahore and 6 from Quetta. The media reporting shows that the majority of cases are from urban areas where most of the illegal migrants are located and usually use to transit to other neighbouring countries.

The Pakistani government initiated a scheme for the regularisation of illegal migrants with promulgation of the Foreigners Ordinance 2000. The Ordinance entrusted the National Alien Registration Authority to register illegal migrants and provide them legal status that allows them work authorisation for employment and business which is renewable. The scheme of registration is only valid for illegal foreigners who were already in Pakistan when the Ordinance was promulgated in 2000. The foreigners who arrived after that date are liable to punishment and deportation.

### Deportation and apprehension records of the FIA

The FIA is the apex government body dealing with human trafficking and smuggling in Pakistan. However, the majority of the cases and data generated by the FIA are on human smuggling especially that which is occurring as outward migration of Pakistani illegal migrants. The following Table 4-45 shows the deportations and apprehension of illegal migrants by the FIA in the period 2005-2008:

Table 4-45: Deportation and interceptions by the FIA, 2005-2008

Year	Total No. of Deportees	No. of Deportees Using Illegal Routes	No. of Deportees Using Legal Exits	No. of Illegal Migrants Intercepted Within Pak Border
2005	24,555	24,377	178	2,463
2006	14,003	13,919	84	7,432
2007	12,371	12,311	60	10,703
2008 <sup>36</sup>	15,665	15,626	39	7,709
<i>Total</i>	<i>66,594</i>	<i>66,233</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>28,307</i>

Source: FIA, 2008

A total of 66,594 Pakistanis have been deported in the period 2005-2008 that yields an average deportation rate of 16,649 per year. In comparison the media has reported a total of 9,994 deportations in the same period with an average deportation rate of 2,498 per year. This indicates that the media has grossly underreported deportation incidents in the period 2005-2008. The

<sup>36</sup> The FIA records for 2008 on the deportees' data are up to 12<sup>th</sup>, November 2008 and the interceptions' data is up to 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2008.

ICMPD reports in 2005 and 2006 indicate Pakistani apprehensions as 11,559 and 4,136 respectively. ICMPD figure of 2005 of Pakistani apprehensions and deportations is around 47% of the total deportations reported by FIA in 2005 and figure of 2006 is around 28% of the total deportations reported by the FIA in 2006.

It is interesting to compare the FIA records and ICMPD data. Both the FIA and ICMPD indicate a significant decline in the number of deportees in 2008 compared to the year 2005-2006 of 42% and 64% respectively. This is a good indication of the reliability of deportation data available and that there is a level of comparability possible. In, 2005 the FIA reported a total of 24,555 deportees and according to the ICMPD report approximately 11,559 of these Pakistani deportees (47 %) are probably those apprehended in Central and Eastern European borders. Similarly, in 2006, 4,136 Pakistani deportees have been apprehended in Europe according to the ICMPD that represents around 30% of the total deportation reported in that year for Pakistan. These comparisons clearly indicate that a significant majority of the outward illegal migration from Pakistan is towards Central and Eastern Europe. This also shows that the Pakistani media is likely underreporting more on the deportation from the Central and Eastern European region as it more than 50 % of migrants reported by DAWN in the period 2005-2008 are deported from Oman (see Table 9f).

The FIA data (Table 4-45) further shows that the overwhelming majority of illegal migration is taking place through illegal routes. The outflows from the legal channels are negligible or not well documented. Currently, the FIA’s mandate is only limited to monitoring legal borders and check posts and this number of transgressions through the illegal border clearly indicator for a need to develop a better preventive and monitoring system for common illegal sea and land routes. This indicates the need for better coordination between the FIA and other border security agencies like the Frontier Constabulary, Frontier Corps, Rangers and Maritime Security. Moreover, in the period 2007-2008 the FIA indicates increasing apprehension of illegal migrants within Pakistani borders and related decrease in the deportation rate in the same period.

The documentation fraud cases shown in Table 4-46 imply that documentation fraud is a negligible method of illegal migration. However, discussions with government and civil society experts in field indicate that the counterfeit and forged travel documentation is being used both in human smuggling and trafficking. It is important for the FIA to develop coordination between NADRA and immigration authorities to survey document fraud in a better manner.

Table 4-46: Document fraud detection cases intercepted at international travel points

Travel Points	2005	2006	2007	2008
Islamabad	36	34	31	12
Karachi	83	20	17	14
Lahore	44	10	01	06
Peshawar	15	19	11	07
Quetta	-	01	-	-
Total	178	84	60	39

Source: FIA, 2008

### Labour force, overseas employment and illegal migrant workers

The latest statistics on the number of Pakistanis living, working and studying abroad have been collected by 80 Pakistani Missions abroad and published by the Overseas Pakistani Foundation (OPF) in the period 2004-2005. According to the estimated figures provided by the Pak Missions

there are about 3.97 million overseas Pakistanis throughout the world with the following distribution:

Table 4-47a: Regional distribution of overseas Pakistanis, 2004-2005

Region	Number of Pakistanis	% Share of Total Overseas Pakistanis
Middle East	1,893,373	47.6
Europe	1,095,034	27.6
Americas	851,385	21.4
Asia & Far East	72,793	1.8
Africa	37,964	1.0
Australia & New Zealand	23,000	1.6
Total	3,973,549	100 %

*Source: Compiled from OPF Yearbook 2004-2005*

The Overseas Pakistani Division has also estimated that the total stock of overseas Pakistanis including illegal migrants and students in 2005 is approximately 7.0 million (OPF Yearbook 2004-2005). Although statistics suggest that the illegal migrant population of Pakistanis abroad should be under 3 million, the methodology OPF used to arrive at the 7.0 million figure cannot be confirmed.

The Ministry of Labour and Manpower has finalized a National Emigration Policy of 2009 that has been forwarded to the cabinet for approval (Dawn Internet Edition; Gondal; Feb 6, 2009). The draft policy has suggested the formation of a 'deportee friendly' mechanism for deported persons possessing valid documents. However, the baseline field survey and interviews with FIA officials and NGOs working on the ground has shown that the laxity in penalizing deportees encourages illegal migration from source communities as well allowing deportees to make multiple attempts to illegally migrate. The Ministry of Labour's draft policy also suggests setting up mechanisms for encouraging female employment abroad. It will be important for development organisations working on the issue to monitor government policy to ensure that it is not exploited for trafficking of females for labour and sexual exploitation. This is important as one of the main ways of trafficking of women from Pakistan is through attraction of employment and monetary gain. It is important for the Ministry of Labour and other concerned agencies to restructure the overseas employment system in a way that protects existing employees and discourages those using illegal means and methods.

### **Routes used for illegal migration**

Routes are an important source of information for understanding the methods and procedures used for illegal migration including external human trafficking. Routes are also an important indicator for understanding the conditions and changes in the dynamic of illegal migration as it determines the cost of migration, type of agents and transporters involved, effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and a particular communities' accessibility to illegal migration. In many cases respondents in survey were not clearly aware of the routes they had used or provided contradictory information on the routes. Routes reported by illegal migrants and external trafficking victims have been analysed together in this section as it allows a greater degree of reliability.

Table 4-47b shows the entry route for the illegal migrants and trafficking victims from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Burma. The majority of the respondents are using the Chaman (29 %) and Torkhum (26 %) border areas to migrate into Pakistan and these migrants largely belong

to Afghanistan. Migrants and victims coming from Bangladesh are largely coming through Lahore and then some are coming through Bahawalnagar. This is an important indicative finding that suggests that illegal migrant from the same country tend to use the same routes. However, further research in this area is required to understand if major alternate routes have not been reported in the study.

Table 4-47b: Routes used foreign illegal migrants including external human trafficking victims by nationality

Point of entry into Pakistan	Country of origin			Total	% Distribution
	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Burma		
Bahawalnagar		3		3	9%
Bahawalpur		1		1	3%
Bajaur	1			1	3%
Chaman	10			10	29%
Lahore		5		5	15%
Miranshah	1			1	3%
Thar		1		1	3%
Torkhum	9			9	26%
No response		2	1	3	9%
Total	21	12	1	34	100 %
% Distribution	62%	35%	3%	100%	

Table 4-47c presents the land routes used by illegal migrants and victims leaving Pakistan. The majority of illegal migrants are going through Mandbillo (84%) while another 10 percent are going from Taftan. These figures suggest that Balochistan is one of the most porous borders in Pakistan and a major site for illegal migration from Pakistan.

Table 4-47c: Land routes reported by illegal migrants including external human trafficking victims

Known point of exit	Country of destination									Total	% Distribution
	Afghanistan	Australia	England	Greece	Iran	Qatar	South Africa	Turkey	United Arab Emirates		
Chaman	1									1	1%
Karachi									2	2	2%
Mandbillo		2	11	5	17	1	2	10	23	71	84%
Nokundi					3					3	4%
Taftan					7			1		8	9%
Total	1	2	11	5	27	1	2	11	25	85	
% Distribution	1%	2%	13%	6%	32%	1%	2%	13%	29%	100%	

Table 4-47d shows that majority of illegal migrants and victims (80 %) using the air route are going through Karachi and there is negligible illegal migration from other airports. In terms of sea route usage, Table 4-47e shows that Gwadar is the most common port area used for illegal migration from Pakistan.

Table 4-47d: Air routes reported by illegal migrants including external human trafficking victims

Known point of exit	Bangkok	Denmark	France	Indonesia	Japan	Malaysia	Russia	Saudi Arabia	South Africa	United Arab Emirates	Total	% Distribution
Islamabad								1			1	2%
Karachi	1	1	1	6	1	4	2	1	1	15	33	80%
Peshawar								4			4	10%
Quetta										3	3	7%
Total	1	1	1	6	1	4	2	6	1	18	41	
% Distribution	2%	2%	2%	15%	2%	10%	5%	15%	2%	44%	100%	

Table 4-47e: Sea routes reported by illegal migrants including external human trafficking victims

Known point of exit	Iran	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	UAE	Total	% Distribution
Gwadar	7	1	1	1	5	15	79%
Karachi			2		2	4	21%
Total	7	1	3	1	7	19	
% Distribution	37%	5%	16%	5%	37%	100%	

## FURTHER ANALYSIS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY OF GENERAL ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND HUMAN SMUGGLING

Primary data collection in this baseline study has been aimed toward correlating and corroborating the findings of the secondary data analysis. Hence, the primary data analysis employs a vector approach in comparing and contrasting the findings of the primary and secondary data with the view to present an integrated framework for the study of IMHST in Pakistan. It is important to note that the survey has been conducted in partnership with local Organisations in each district that have a history of working on IMHST in their area. Since prerequisite data on IMHST does not exist in Pakistan for conducting representative sampling; the knowledge of local organisations have been used to acquire representation of the migrant and victim typologies in their respective regions.

A total of 131 illegal migrant questionnaires have been implemented in five areas namely Karachi, Quetta, Rahim Yar Khan, Peshawar and Swabi respectively covering all four provinces in Pakistan as shown in Table 4-48:

Table 4-48: Regional distribution of illegal migrant questionnaires

Sindh	Balochistan	Punjab	NWFP		Total
<i>Karachi</i>	<i>Quetta</i>	<i>Rahim Yar Khan</i>	<i>Peshawar</i>	<i>Swabi</i>	
32	37	2	33	27	131
25%	28%	2%	25%	20%	100%

The addition of Swabi to sampling frame and media analysis of migrant origins has yielded useful findings for the C-PRISM project activities in Peshawar. At the time of the development of the C-PRISM project during the initial baseline developed in lieu of a proposal to the AENEAS programme of the European Commission, the four geographic areas of focus for illegal migration were identified on the basis that these were prime staging area, entry and exit points for illegal migration and trafficking in Pakistan. The baseline study has found three main points regarding illegal migration sites in Pakistan in relation to the C-PRISM project objectives and activities:

1. The majority of outflow of illegal migrants from Pakistan is taking place from a concentrated region of north-eastern Punjab;
2. There is a negligible flow of illegal Pakistani migration from Karachi;
3. There is comparable prevalence of illegal migration from Swabi as compared to Peshawar. Based on discussions with NGO workers in Peshawar and Swabi, illegal migration may also be prevalent at a similar scale in the neighbouring districts of Nowshera and Mardan.

Table 4-49: Distribution of Pakistani respondents by pull and push factors<sup>37</sup>

Reasons for illegal migration	0-5,000 per month	5,001-10,000 per month	10,001-15,000 per month	15,000+ per month	No Response	Total	% Distribution
Better employment and income	7	18	11	10	2	48	61%
Business			1			1	1%
Education				2		2	3%
Family Migration							
Seek employment	4	6	4	2		16	20%
Marriage							
To get passport, residency		2	2	1		5	6%
Poverty		2				2	3%
Tourism			1		1	2	3%
War situation							
No response	1	1		1		3	4%
Total	12	29	19	16	3	79	101%

The Table 4-49 gives an overview of the push and pull factors that may have played a role in the illegal migration of Pakistani's surveyed. More than 60 percent of the respondents have identified 'better employment and income' as main motivation for illegally migrating abroad while 20% have identified only 'seek employment' as the motivation to migrate abroad. Together these categories represent more than 80 % percent of responses of the surveyed migrants. This suggests that the majority of Pakistani illegal migrants are most likely economic migrants. It is important to note that around 30% of the illegal migrants fall into the 5000-10,000 income range and 12 % fall into the income range below that. This suggests that around 51% of the illegal migrants do not necessarily achieve economic mobility as result of their efforts to illegally migrate. However, it is important to take this finding with reservation as interviewing Pakistani illegal migrants in Pakistan biases the sample towards those who have been deported or left for various reasons. Nevertheless, Table 4-50 shows that around 60% of the Pakistani illegal migrant reached their

<sup>37</sup> The income figures in this table are in Pakistani Rupees.



destinations and this gives weight to the above statistics on the lack of economic mobility of illegal migrants.

Table 4-50: Distribution of foreign respondents by push and pull factors

Reasons for illegal migration	0-5,000 per month	5,001-10,000 per month	10,001-15,000 per month	15,000+ per month	No response	Total	% Distribution
Better employment and income	8	3		3	1	15	29%
Business							
Education				1		1	2%
Family Migration				1		1	2%
Seek employment		1				1	2%
Marriage	1					1	2%
To get passport, residency							
Poverty		2	1		1	4	8%
Tourism							
War situation	4	14	7	4		29	56%
No response							
Total	13	20	8	9	2	52	101%

The majority of illegal foreigners (56 %) have migrated to Pakistan because of the war situation in their home country. In comparison, only 30% of the illegal foreigners have migrated because of better employment and income while another 8% have identified poverty as a reason for migration. The high number of Afghan Pashtuns interviewed in the baseline survey (see Table 4-51) is probably the reason for the large percentage of foreigners pushed into Pakistan because of war. However, this still corresponds to the secondary information on Afghan that identifies conflict as main reason for their migration in to Pakistan. In a similar fashion to the Pakistani illegal migrants, the majority of the illegal foreigners (63%) fall into the income bracket of 0-10,000 Pakistani rupees.

Table 4-51: Distribution of Pakistani and non-Pakistani respondents by reasons for migration, place of birth and ethnic origin

Main reason for choosing to illegally migrate	Not a Pakistani					Total by reason	Distribution by reason	Pakistani (by birth)					Total by reason	Distribution by reason					
	Place of birth							Born in Pakistan											
	Afghanistan							Bangladesh							Myanmar				
	With an ethnic origin of							With an ethnic origin of											
	Afghan	Pashtun	Punjabi	Bengali	Burmese			Afghan	Balochi	Kashmiri	Pashtun	Punjabi	Sindhi						
Better Employment	1	8		5	1	15	30%	5	4	1	33	4	1	48	59%				
Business											1			1	1%				
Education	1					1	2%	2						2	2%				
Family Migration				1		1	2%												
Unemployed				1		1	2%	1			14	1		16	20%				
Marriage				1		1	2%												
To seek residency										1	4			5	6%				

Main reason for choosing to illegally migrate	Not a Pakistani					Pakistani (by birth)									
	Place of birth					Total by reason	Distribution by reason	Born in Pakistan						Total by reason	Distribution by reason
	Afghanistan		Bangladesh		Myanmar			With an ethnic origin of							
	Afghan	Pashtun	Punjabi	Bengali	Burmese	Afghan	Balochi	Kashmiri	Pashtun	Punjabi	Sindhi				
Poverty			3	1	4	8%			2			2	2%		
Tourism									2			2	2%		
War situation	5	18	2	2	27	54%			2			2	2%		
No response									1	2		3	4%		
Total	7	26	2	13	2	50	100%	8	4	2	59	7	1	81	100%

Table 4-51 gives an insight into the dynamics of nationality, ethnicity and migration motivation in relation to both Pakistan and foreign illegal migrants. In the case of non-Pakistanis, the majority of respondents surveyed are Afghan nationals that have mostly migrated because of conflict in Afghanistan while the rest have migrated to seek better employment. In comparison, Bengalis have migrated for a variety of different reasons but figures indicate that the main motivation in this case is also better employment prospects. In the case of Pakistani illegal migrants, the majority of the migrants are Pashtun. Most of the Pashtuns illegally migrated abroad for better employments and most of the others have attempted illegal migration because of unemployment. For most of the other ethnic groups, the main reason for illegal migration abroad is to seek employment. Overall, if we compare the inflow of foreigners to the outflow of Pakistani illegal migrants; it can be inferred that foreigners coming into Pakistan have a more diverse number of push factors while Pakistani illegal migrants are generally illegal job seekers seeking better employment and income.

Table 4-52: Distribution of respondents by legal status at time of survey, place of birth and nationality

Status in Pakistan at the time of Survey	Born in Afghanistan			Born in Bangladesh			Born in Myanmar			Born in Pakistan				
	Current nationality		% Distribution	Current nationality		% Distribution	Current nationality		% Distribution	Current nationality			% Distribution	
	Afghan	Total		Bangladeshi	Total		Burmese	Total		Afghan	Pakistani	Bangladeshi		Total
Citizen											68	68	84%	
Legal Immigrant	4	4	11%	6	6	46%	2	2	100%	1		1	1%	
Illegal Immigrant	3	3	9%	6	6	46%				2	1	3	4%	
Registered Refugee	21	21	60%							6		6	7%	
Born in Pakistan but no proof										1	1	2	2%	
Applied for registration	3	3	9%											
No response	4	4	11%	1	1	8%					1	1	1%	
Total by nationality	35	35	100%	13	13	100%	2	2	100%	10	70	1	81	100%
% Distribution	100%	100%		100%	100%		100%	100%		12%	86%	1%	100%	

Table 4-52 raises some important policy and legal aspects concerning the legal status and nationality of illegal immigrants in Pakistan. There are a number of illegal immigrants that have claimed their status 'legal immigrant', however, it is not clear how nationals of these countries could have acquired legal immigrant status under existing laws. Similarly, some Pakistani born respondents only claim Afghan nationality. Table 6e and Table 6f in earlier sections also show the contradictions between legal status and ownership of nationality or identification documents. These misunderstandings in the legal status is both because of ambiguous policy of the government towards illegal migrants as well lack of awareness among the illegal migrant communities in Pakistan about their status and rights. For example, during a Sindh Assembly session held on February 6<sup>th</sup>, 2009, a number of provincial ministers inquired action to be taken against illegal migrant population in Sindh that amounts to around 1.56 million illegal migrants (DAWN Internet Edition; February, 2009). The Home minister emphasized that although the government had a clear cut policy on repatriation, resources stood as a major obstacle for this to take place. This is indicative of the lack of government direction as to how to deal with the illegal migrant population and their offspring, many of whom do not have an official status in the country.

Table 4-53: Distribution of respondents by language spoke, place of birth and ethnic origin

Language	Place of birth										Total by language	% Distribution by language	
	Afghanistan		Bangladesh	Myanmar	Pakistan								
	Ethnic origin												
	Afghani	Pashtun	Punjabi	Bengali	Burmese	Afghani	Balochi	Kashmiri	Pashtun	Punjabi			Sindhi
Balochi							4					4	3%
Bangla				13								13	10%
Burmese					2							2	2%
Farsi	2					4			1			7	5%
Hazaragi	4					4						8	6%
Hindko								2				2	2%
Pashto		26							58			84	64%
Punjabi			2							5		7	5%
Saraiki										2		2	2%
Sindhi											1	1	1%
Tajik	1											1	1%
Total	7	26	2	13	2	8	4	2	59	7	1	131	100%
Weight within group	20%	74%	6%	100%	100%	10%	5%	2%	73%	9%	1%		
Weight overall	5%	20%	2%	10%	2%	6%	3%	2%	45%	5%	1%	100%	

Table 4-53 presents an overview of linguistic and ethnic background of respondents in relation to their nationality. A total of 11 different languages are represented among only 6 different ethnic groups in the four countries. 64% of respondents are Pashto speakers while 10% are Bangla speakers.

## INFORMATION ON ILLEGAL MIGRATION BASELINE INDICATORS

This section only includes information on baseline indicators of illegal migration through human smuggling (IMHS), illegal migration by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking (IMO) and illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking (IMG). It does not include information on baseline indicators of external human trafficking (HTT) and internal

human trafficking (HTI). These are presented at the end next section under ‘Baseline of Human Trafficking’.

### **Baseline of illegal migration through human smuggling**

A total of 9 indicators have been developed that present the baseline of illegal migration through human smuggling (IMHS) as shown in Table 4-54 (Please see Appendix 14 for the source tables for the IMHS baseline). These represent 14 percent of the total baseline indicators on IMHST (see Table 2-10). There is information on seven of the IMHS indicators while on two indicators there is no information available (see Table 4-54). The 5 institutional indicators for IMHS (Indicator 37, 78, 39, 71, and 38) identify the government, international and civil society organisations working on IMHS in Pakistan. There are 5 major legal and policy instruments that are addressing issues of IMHS in Pakistan and two government agencies that are working on IMHS in the Country. It is important to note that the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance has not been considered as a human smuggling law as it does not contain provision on the subject. However, unfortunately, the FIA is in practice dealing with human smuggling cases under the human trafficking law that misrepresents the purpose of the law itself. There are other government agencies like the border security forces, Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment (BE&OE) and the Police that may encounter cases of human smuggling in their day to day operations. However, these agencies are not actively working on human smuggling as it is not part of their mandate and/or institutional priority. At the same time their institutional role suggests that they are a major stakeholder as they directly deal with policies, issues and measures that directly or indirectly influence human smuggling in the Country.

Institutional weakness in addressing IMHS is weaker among the civil society organisations. There is only one international NGO working on human smuggling that is ActionAid Pakistan and the C-PRISM project is the first development programme addressing issues of human smuggling at the community level. Similarly there are only 5 national NGOs working on IMHS and most of there are those that have begun working on the issue as a result of the C-PRISM project. The European Union and IOM are the only two intergovernmental organisations working on human smuggling. The European Union’s involvement has also been with the inception of the C-PRISM project. IOM, however, has a longer history of working illegal migration in general in Pakistan and has strong potential to contribute to managing IMHS as it directly fits in its institutional mandate and strategy. Currently, there are no International Financial Institutions (IFIs) addressing issues of IMHS in Pakistan. However, IFIs like the Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) have supported migration programmes in other Asian countries and therefore they are a potential source of support to managing human smuggling Pakistan and the region.

The indicator for ‘the number of common methods for human smuggling’ is one of the more important baselines as it establishes the ground work for studying the trends in methods and procedures used for human smuggling into and out of the Country. As the baseline on the common methods is based on primary data collection, consultation with experts and media reports; it is reliable source for monitoring how methods change with changes in other attributes of smuggled persons. However, the methods baseline also indicates the need for establishing standardizes terminologies and concepts for different aspects of human smuggling that will allow standard data collection across stakeholders in the Country.

There is no information available on the detention centres and the main reason is probably because the FIA does not have clear policy on the treatment and rehabilitation of deportees (see Indicator 77 in Table 4-54). In some zones the deportees are held in the FIA prisons and in other zones they are held in local jails managed by the local police force. The baseline on the total

number of ‘Pakistani smuggled persons deported per year’ is not available largely because of the lack of accurate data on the subject. The lack of information suggests there is a need to develop methods to develop accurate and detailed data on the smuggled persons and deportees in the country.

Table 4-54: Baseline of illegal migration through human smuggling (IMHS)

No.	Indicator Code	Indicator	Baseline	IMHST Thematic Category	Source of information	Output/ Impact
1	77	Number of detention centres for deportees	Not Available	IMHS	Not Available	I
2	37	Number of Government laws relating to human smuggling	5	IMHS	Experts, internet, law	I
3	78	Total number of intergovernmental organisations working on human smuggling	2	IMHS	Website, Publications	I
4	38	Total number of international non-governmental organisations working on human smuggling	1	IMHS	Organisation representative, Experts	I
5	39	Total number of national government agencies working on human smuggling	2	IMHS	Organisation representative, Experts, Websites	I
6	40	Total number of national non-governmental organisations working on human smuggling in Pakistan	5	IMHS	Organisation representative, Experts, Websites	I
7	41	Total number of Pakistani smuggled persons deported per year	Not Available	IMHS	Not Available	I
8	71	Total number of International Financial Institutions working on human smuggling in Pakistan	0	IMHS	Website, Publications	I
9	43	The number of common methods used for human smuggling	7	IMHS	Media, migrants, experts	I

### Baseline of illegal migration through means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking

A total of 11 indicators have been developed that present the baseline of illegal migration through means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking (IMO) as shown in Table 4-55 (Please see Appendix 14 for the source tables for the IMHS baseline). These represent 16 percent of the total baseline indicators on IMHST (see Table 2-10). There is information on seven of the IMHS indicators while on four indicators there is no information available (see Table 4-54). The 6 institutional indicators for IMO (Indicator 42, 79, 80, 45, 47 and 49) identify the government, international and civil society organisations working on IMO in Pakistan. In comparison to IMHS, there is better legal and institutional coverage of illegal migration by other means. There are 9 major legal and policy instruments in that are addressing issues of IMO in Pakistan and five government agencies that are working on IMO in the Country (see Table 4-55). There are a greater number of IMO laws and policies because it is a more generalized form of

illegal migration that cuts across other migratory laws and policies. Moreover, illegal migration by other means involves those less organised forms of illegal migratory activity that is dealt with other agencies dealing with crime (e.g. Police), foreigners (e.g. NARA), migration (Bureau of Immigration) and migrant communities (e.g. NARA, Police and SAFRON). However, national and international civil society involvement in issues of illegal migration is scarce that is visible through Indicators 45 and 49. Similarly, intergovernmental organisations are limited only to the EU and the IOM while there are no IFIs working on the subject.

There is no information on the indicators 50, 81, 82, 51 because current data collection and research by civil society and government organisations does not account the differences between different forms of illegal migration. As a result there is considerable overlap and misinterpretation in the recording and reporting on illegal migration statistics that has not allowed deducing statistics on these particular indicators.

Table 4-55: Baseline of illegal migration through means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking

#	Indicator Code	Indicator	Baseline	IMHST Thematic Category	Source of information	Output/Impact
1	42	Number of Government laws relating to illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking)	9	IMO	Experts, internet, law	
2	44	The number of common methods used for illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking)	6	IMO	Media, migrants, experts	
3	79	Total number of intergovernmental organisations working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking) in Pakistan	2	IMO	Website, Publications	
4	80	Total number of International Financial Institutions working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking) in Pakistan	0	IMO	Website, Publications	
5	45	Total number of international non-governmental organisations working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking)	1	IMO	Organisation representative	
6	47	Total number of national government agencies working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking)	6	IMO	Organisation representative, Experts, Websites	
7	49	Total number of national non-governmental organisations working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking) in Pakistan	2	IMO	Organisation representative, Experts, Websites	
8	50	Total number of Pakistani illegal migrants (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) deported per year by origin of deportee	Not Available	IMO	Not Available	
9	81	Total number of Pakistani illegal migrants (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) deported per year	Not Available	IMO	Not Available	

#	Indicator Code	Indicator	Baseline	IMHST Thematic Category	Source of information	Output/Impact
10	82	Total number of Pakistani illegal migrants (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) deported per year by ethnicity	Not Available	IMO	Not Available	I
11	51	Total number of Pakistani illegal migrants (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) deported per year by means of deportation (land, sea or air)	Not Available	IMO	Not Available	I

### Baseline of illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking

A total of 24 impact indicators have been developed that present the baseline of illegal migration through external human trafficking (IMG) as shown in Table 4-56 (Please see Appendix 14 for the source tables for IMG baseline). IMG indicators represent 40 percent of the total baseline indicators on IMHST including the output indicators (see Table 2-10).

The 10 institutional indicators for IMG identify type of organisations working on the subject and their various activities. The IMG baseline shows that around 15 IMHST experts working in the Country on different facets of the issue in government, private and civil society organizations (Indicator 22). There are around 21 major Pakistani non-profit organisations working on the issue. In addition, four government agencies and three international organisations are gathering relevant statistical data on the subject. Similarly, there are six different government agencies working on IMHST across 4 different federal ministries. Therefore, the institutional indicators of the IMG indicate that the institutional structures for working on IMHST in Pakistan do exist.

However, other indicators in regards to Government Task forces, publications, websites and sharing of statistical data (e.g. Indicators 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 19 and 76) imply that the institutional network on IMHST in Pakistan is fragmented and lethargic. There are also currently only two projects in the Country working on IMHST including the C-PRISM Project. In comparison, the quantitative indicators on IMHST trends indicate a huge illegal migrant population in Pakistan, high volume of annual deportees, frequent media reporting. The quantitative indicators on IMHST trends demonstrate the seriousness of the IMHST challenges for the Country particularly in the comparison to low activity level of institutions and organisations working on the subject.

Table 4-56: Baseline of illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking (IMG)

#	Indicator Code	Indicator	Baseline	IMHST Thematic Category	Source of information	Output/Impact
1	16	Number of publications or reports on IMHST in Pakistan by intergovernmental organisations and bilateral donors in the past three years	0	IMG	Website, Publications	I
2	17	Number of active Government Taskforces relevant IMHST	Not Available	IMG	Not Available	I

#	Indicator Code	Indicator	Baseline	IMHST Thematic Category	Source of information	Output/ Impact
3	18	Number of active thematic working groups of stakeholder organisations relevant to IMHST	2	IMG	Organisation documentation and representative	I
4	19	Number of dedicated websites on IMHST relevant to Pakistan	0	IMG	Internet, Organisation websites	I
5	20	Number of established Government Taskforces relevant to IMHST	2	IMG	Organisation documentation and representative	I
6	21	Number of established thematic working groups of stakeholder organisations on IMHST	3	IMG	Organisation documentation and representative	I
7	75	Number of non-profit sector professionals trained on IMHST	Not Available	IMG	Not Available	I
8	22	Number of Pakistani IMHST experts working in the Country	15	IMG	Experts	I
9	76	Number of publications or reports on IMHST in Pakistan by International Financial Institutions in the past three years	0	IMG	Websites, publications and reports	I
10	23	Number of publications or reports on IMHST in Pakistan by national government agencies in the past three years	3	IMG	Websites, publications and reports	I
11	24	Number of publications or reports on IMHST in Pakistan by national NGOs in the past three years	5	IMG	Websites, publications and reports	I
12	25	The number of common destination countries of Pakistanis by birth who were or attempted to be illegal migrants in a foreign country	24	IMG	Migrants, Media Reports	I
13	26	The number of common destination districts for illegal migrants coming into Pakistan	Not Available	IMG	Not Available	I
14	27	The number of news reports on of IMHST in leading newspapers in the past three years*	56	IMG	DAWN Online Archive (2006-2008) - limited to reporting on deportees	I
15	28	The number of organisations collecting statistical data on IMHST	6	IMG	Experts, Organisation representative, websites	I
16	29	The number of organisations maintaining statistical data on IMHST in Pakistan	6	IMG	Experts, Organisation representative, websites	I



#	Indicator Code	Indicator	Baseline	IMHST Thematic Category	Source of information	Output/ Impact
17	30	The number of organisations providing open access to Pakistan-relevant statistical data on IMHST to the general public	0	IMG	Experts, Organisation representative, websites	I
18	31	The total number of foreign illegal migrants in Pakistan by nationality	Please see Table	IMG	Please see Table	I
19	32	Total estimated illegal migrant population	3.35 million	IMG	NARA	I
20	33	Total number of active projects and/or programmes on IMHST in Pakistan	2	IMG	Experts, Organisation representative, websites	I
21	34	Total number of national non-governmental organisations working on IMHST in Pakistan	21	IMG	Organisation representative, Experts, Websites	I
22	35	Total number of Pakistani general illegal migrants deported per year	Please see Table	IMG	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	I
23	36	Total number of registered illegal migrant population in Pakistan	Please see Table	IMG	National Alien Registration Authority	I
24	48	Total number of national government agencies working on IMHST in Pakistan	6	IMG	Organisation representative, Experts, Websites	I

## 5. BASELINE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

This section of the report focuses on illegal migration through external human trafficking and internal human trafficking. Human trafficking occurs in two broad forms in Pakistan: external human trafficking and internal human trafficking. External human trafficking is the non-consensual exploitation and transportation of a person or group of persons across national boundaries of a country. Transportation across national boundaries of trafficked persons can occur both through legal and illegal migration routes and methods. In the case where external trafficking uses illegal migration methods and procedures, it can be considered a sub-set of illegal migration. This is an important distinction to recognize within illegal migration as trafficking is a form of illegal migration that should be reflected in illegal migration management research, policymaking and legislation. Internal trafficking, on the other hand, are those forms of non-consensual exploitation of individuals that only involves transportation within national boundaries of a state. However, as human trafficking as a phenomenon involves mobility and exploitation, it is a fluid concept and in practice these distinctions can be blurred. In this section of the report, external and internal human trafficking have been discussed side by side for the sake of comparative analysis.

Currently, the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance (2002) does not address issues of internal trafficking. Taking that into consideration, it is useful to look at the major forms of trafficking practiced in Pakistan shown in Table 5-1:

Table 5-1: Common forms of external and internal trafficking in Pakistan

External trafficking forms	Internal trafficking forms
Child trafficking for camel jockeying	Bride price
Girls and women trafficking for sexual exploitation	Bonded labour
Trafficking for forced labour	Watta Satta or Bride exchange
Commercial sexual exploitation	Forced labour
Organ trafficking	Sexual abuse
Trafficking by adoption of children	Commercial sexual exploitation

The forms of external and internal trafficking are based on existing research, discussion with experts and interviews with trafficking victims. In practice these forms depict a transient, clandestine and subjective ‘reality’ that is difficult to capture in fixed forms. Nevertheless, for the sake of study these forms depict the types of human trafficking present in different regions, cultures and communities in Pakistan determined by the baseline study. One of the difficulties in devising forms of trafficking is that it is hard to differentiate and define trafficking embedded in other forms of exploitation or harmful cultural practices. As research and legislation on human trafficking in Pakistan are still in their development stages, improved understanding of the boundaries of human trafficking can only become clearer with further evidence-based data collection and stakeholder consultations.

## PATTERNS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a country of origin, destination, and transit for human trafficking. It is a major destination for trafficked women and girls in South Asia. It is also a transit country for trafficking from Bangladesh to Middle East countries; where boys are exploited as camel jockeys and girls and women are trafficked for sexual exploitation. Women and children from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Russia, Tajikistan, Thailand, and other countries of Central Asia are trafficked to Pakistan. Pakistan is a country of transit for East Asians travelling westward to the Middle East. People of different nationalities are also smuggled to Europe and the Middle East through Pakistan's remote border regions in Balochistan (Ali; 2005). Variant forms of internal trafficking are also prevalent in different parts of Pakistan embedded within local customs and traditional practices. Children are trafficked internally for begging and forced labour, girls and women from rural areas are trafficked within Pakistan to urban centres for commercial sex exploitation and involuntary domestic servitude (UNDP; 2007).

Pakistan had hardly taken any steps in combating human trafficking at the time when the US Congress enacted the Victims of Trafficking Act of 2000. The US legislation introduced a system of grading countries on tiers and threatened a country with sanctions if it was perceived that the country was not doing enough to combat trafficking. Resultantly, the Pakistan Government in October 2002 promulgated the "Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 (P&CHTO)". The Ordinance defines human trafficking as: "Obtaining, securing, selling, purchasing, recruiting, detaining, harbouring or receiving a person not withstanding his implicit or explicit consent, by the use of coercion, kidnapping, abduction or by giving or receiving a share for such person's subsequent transportation out of or into Pakistan by any means whatsoever for any purposes mentioned in Section 3". The purposes mentioned in Section 3 include: for attaining any benefit, or for exploitative entertainment, slavery or forced labour or adoption. However, this definition neglects the issue of intra country movements and speaks only of trafficking across borders.

In 2005 the Government of Pakistan established a national plan of action to combat trafficking in persons as combating trafficking became a political priority. In addition, a special cell within the Ministry of Interior was formed to coordinate anti-trafficking responses, training police officers, attorneys and judges on anti-trafficking measures. However, weak legislation, inadequate resources, lack of political will and institutional fragmentation has been a major barrier in combating human trafficking in Pakistan. In the last year Pakistan has also been placed on Tier 2 for its limited efforts to combat trafficking in persons by the US Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Person (Trafficking in Persons Report 2008). According to the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report, the Government of Pakistan does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and has shown limited efforts in combating trafficking particularly in the area of law enforcement. The TIP 2008 reports further states although the government continued to prosecute some traffickers, it did not demonstrate efforts to address the serious issues of bonded labour and other forms of labour trafficking, such as forced child labour and trafficking of migrant workers by fraudulent labour recruiters. Punishments assigned to convicted traffickers were also weak while the government failed to provide protection services to victims.

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE C-PRISM PROJECT AREAS

### Challenges in Locating and Interviewing Trafficking Victims

One of the main challenges in the field has been locating trafficking victims. In many cases trafficking victims do not consent for an interview because of security and privacy concerns. The most difficult population to locate and interview with reliable evidence are female victims and especially those who have been trafficked for prostitution or sexual abuse. Interviews have only been possible where social workers in the field have already developed relationships with the victims. Searching, identifying and developing relationships with trafficking victims for a single interview is a time consuming process and a major hindrance in a time-bound research. In this study the relationships and networks of the local collaborating organisations have facilitated identification and consent of victims. In many cases, it has not been possible for the surveyors to use interview forms and as a result verbal interviews have been conducted and interview forms have been entered later outside of the interview site. Similarly, the surveyors have taken into consideration cultural sensitivity, ethical considerations and victim privacy. This has meant at times avoiding asking key questions that may embarrass or offend the victims. Overall, immense data collection challenges exist in surveying trafficking victims and this raises the margin for error in data collection. The decision to maintain anonymity and confidentiality in the interviews has helped in gaining the trust of respondents.

It is important to note that the survey has been conducted in partnership with local Organisations in each district that have a history of working on human trafficking in their area. Prerequisite data on IMHST does not exist in Pakistan for conducting representative sampling. The knowledge of local Organisations has been used to acquire representation of the migrant and victim typologies in their respective regions

### Trends and characteristics of human trafficking

A total of 173 trafficking victims have been interviewed in the four project areas of Karachi, Quetta, Rahim Yar Khan and Peshawar and additional interviews have been conducted in Swabi. The distribution of victim respondents shows that around 70 percent of victims have been interviewed in the two project areas of Quetta and Rahim Yar Khan. Swabi and Karachi have the lowest number of victim respondents (see Table 5-2). Since the survey has been based on non-probability sampling, it is not possible to interpret these figures as representative of regional trends. However, the figures do suggest that trafficking incidents and victims have higher visibility in Quetta, Rahim Yar Khan and Peshawar as compared to Karachi and Swabi. The higher number of respondents also indicates the strength of local collaborating NGOs in identifying trafficking victims and the ease of interviewing trafficking victims in the region. The comparative visibility factor of human trafficking provides a significant insight into need for the development and expansion of community Organisations, NGOs and government agencies in the particular areas. For example, human trafficking has greater visibility in the Rahim Yar Khan because of the higher prevalence of child trafficking for camel jockeying in the region. A greater number of community Organisations for human trafficking are required in Rahim Yar Khan as it is located in a trafficking prone region as compared to community organisations working on general illegal migration and human smuggling. In the Punjab province, illegal migration through means other external trafficking and illegal migration through human smuggling have a higher prevalence in the north-eastern Gujranwala region (see Table 4-30). The future efforts of community development projects should be directed in accordance with the visible trends in illegal migration and human trafficking.

Table 5-2: Distribution of trafficking victim respondents

Sindh	Balochistan	Punjab	NWFP		Total
<i>Karachi</i>	<i>Quetta</i>	<i>Rahim Yar Khan</i>	<i>Peshawar</i>	<i>Swabi</i>	
11	65	54	34	8	172
6%	38%	31%	20%	5%	100%

Table 5-3 shows that the majority of victims (76%) are of Pakistani nationality where as the rest are foreigners. The majority of the foreign nationals surprisingly have been found in Rahim Yar Khan and Peshawar while none have been found in Swabi. Taking into consideration secondary data, Karachi should have the highest number of foreign trafficked victims as it is a major market of commercial exploitation for sex and labour within the South Asia region. The non-availability of the shelter houses for trafficking victims of the Ansar Burney Welfare Trust and the Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid (LHRLA) for interview may have limited the sample size of foreign national respondents in Karachi. At the same time, foreign nationals also display low visibility because they are generally present with an illegal status in Country and are likely to be victims in the criminal activities in the country.

Table 5-3: Distribution of trafficking victims by nationality

Claimed Nationality	Karachi	Quetta	Rahim Yar Khan	Peshawar	Swabi	Total
Pakistani	7	60	34	21	8	130
% Pakistani	4%	35%	20%	12%	5%	76%
Foreign	4	5	20	13	0	42
% Foreign	2%	3%	12%	8%	0%	24%

Table 5-4 presents the gender distribution of the respondents. 66 % of the respondents are male victims while around 34% of the respondents are female victims of trafficking. The majority of the victims are equally distributed across the three Project areas of Quetta, Peshawar and Rahim Khan. The lowest numbers of victims have been interviewed in Swabi. The highest numbers of male victims have been interviewed in Quetta followed by Rahim Yar Khan and Peshawar.

Table 5-4: Distribution of trafficking victims by gender

Trafficking Victim Questionnaire	Sindh	Balochistan	Punjab	NWFP		Total	Percentage
	Karachi	Quetta	Rahim Yar Khan	Peshawar	Swabi		
Male Respondents	3	49	39	19	4	114	66%
Female Respondents	8	16	15	15	4	58	34%
Total	11	65	54	34	8	172	100%

Table 5-5: Type of victim by recruitment method

Recruitment	Begging	Prostitution	Sexual abuse	Camel jockey	Forced labour	Bonded labour	Forced labour with sexual abuse	No response	Total	% Distribution
Adoption	1	1		1					3	2%
Abduction	1	1							2	1%
Deception for employment	2	4	19	6	24	7	7	16	85	49%
Forced marriage for money		7	4		3	1	1	2	18	10%
Sold by parents or relatives	3	7	1	13				1	25	15%
Deception for marriage	2	4			2	2	1	1	12	7%
Other <sup>38</sup>	1					3	3		7	4%
No response			4	1	3	8		4	20	12%
Total	10	24	28	21	32	21	12	24	172	100%
	6%	14%	16%	12%	19%	12%	7%	14%	100%	

Table 5-5 shows the different types of victims interviewed by method recruited the victims have experienced. The victims are not concentrated in any one category of exploitation. Most of respondents have been victims of forced labour (19%), followed by sexual abuse (16%), prostitution (14%), camel jockey (12%) and bonded labour (12 %). Majority of the victims have been recruited through ‘deception for employment’ and most of there have either been put through forced labour or sexual abused. Some of the ‘deception for employment’ victims also fall into the categories of bonded labour and forced labour with sexual abuse. Three other significant methods of recruitment are ‘sold by parents or relatives’ (15%) and ‘forced marriage for money’.

### Comparison of the baseline findings with existing research on human trafficking in Pakistan

The ‘Trafficking in Persons in Pakistan’ study by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), implemented by RAASTA Development consultants, is the only research study that has attempted to provide a national overview of human trafficking in Pakistan. The IOM study conducted in 2005 collected data on 201 trafficking victims out of which 124 were women and 77 were children. One of the challenges that the study faced was identifying and screening trafficking victims.

The IOM study concluded that trafficking is mostly of women and children, both cross border and internal. The study identifies some key characteristics of trafficking victims as: (a) most vulnerable groups include young girls from poor families; (b) victims of war; (c) female victims of domestic violence; and (d) indebted families and young boys from large, poor and landless families. Moreover the IOM study reveals that more than 40 percent of women victims were deceived by promises of jobs, marriages, recreational outlets and 23 were coerced into forced marriages. Out of the 125 women victims, 61 percent were Pakistanis internally trafficked while around 35 victims or 28 percent of women were of Bengali origin. Similarly, 77 cases are of child victims that represent 38 percent of the sample size of 201 victims. 50 percent of the child victims were abducted and more than a quarter were deceived by employment promises.

The baseline survey largely corroborates the findings of the IOM study. The baseline survey also demonstrates that the majority of the victims have no or minimal education (see Table 5-6). The Table 5-6 shows that 35 % of respondents have no education while another 27 % of the victims

<sup>38</sup> ‘Other’ represents those responses that have been clearly defined by the victim.

have only primary education. These two educational categories together form 62 percent of the trafficking victim respondents. These findings strongly suggest that there are clear linkages between the lack of education and human trafficking. It can be suggested that persons with low education are more likely to be victims of trafficking at least in the trafficking prone regions. Since education is also an indication of poverty levels, the baseline findings reinforce the poverty and trafficking linkages shown by other secondary studies.

Table 5-6: Gender distribution of victims by education level

Education level	Male	Female	Total	% Distribution
No education	27	19	46	35%
Primary	30	5	35	27%
Middle	11	4	15	12%
Matric	10	2	12	9%
Intermediate	9		9	7%
Graduation	6		6	5%
Masters		2	2	2%
Religious education	1		1	1%
No response	1	3	4	3%
Total	95	35	130	101%
% Distribution	73%	27%		

Similarly, in Table 5-5 the baseline presents similar trends on recruitment practices as majority of the victims in this study have also been recruited through deception for employment. In the IOM study there were 77 cases of child victims that represented 38 percent of the sample size of 201 victims. In the baseline study the child victims represents 36% of the sample size of 172. Therefore, considering error levels and sample size differences, child trafficking in the Project offices areas represent around 30-35% of the other human trafficking categories. These figures suggest that children are significantly vulnerable to trafficking in the Project areas and especially those children that are poorly educated and impoverished households. In the case of female victims, the baseline study recorded 34 % female victims while the IOM recorded 40 % females (see Table 5-3).

The baseline study to a strong degree corroborates the evidence collected in the IOM study. Both studies confirm that women and children are a vulnerable population in Pakistan for trafficking. Poverty is one of the root supply side determinants of trafficking with false job and money promises as the main method of recruitment.

## TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN

### Child trafficking in Pakistan

Child trafficking is one of the most prevalent forms of trafficking in Pakistan and the region. Poverty, illiteracy, conflict and local customs are some of the factors that contribute to the trafficking of children in Pakistan. On the demand side of child trafficking, inhuman sports, exploitative entertainment and domestic labour play a strong role in creating a lucrative market for the trade in children that is motivated by low cost of children and low risk in comparison to trafficking adults. Research and reporting on child trafficking in Pakistan is relatively greater than on other forms of trafficking. This is largely because of the greater number of Organisations

working on child issues, the publicity of the camel jockey issue in the region, and the prevalence of child trafficking in Pakistan.

However, the lines between child and adult trafficking are blurred in practice. Children that are trafficked at a young age continue to be victims into the adult years. The distinction is also weak because children in Pakistani society, particularly in poor and marginalised communities, acquire adult responsibility and roles at a very young age through work or marriage. Nevertheless, in certain forms of trafficking like prostitution, camel jockeying and bride price; the child is specifically prized in the market. The inability of Pakistani society and government to protect the role and rights of child has made the commoditisation of the children for trafficking far easier.

Over the past few years a handful of ‘research’ has emerged on child trafficking mainly by NGOs working on child issues of abuse, violence and labour. Child trafficking research is still in its exploratory phase in Pakistan and the facts on the subject are still patchy and inconclusive. The main reason for the limitations of existing research is that there is considerable conceptual and methodological confusion in how the research on the hidden population of trafficked victims should be approached. Moreover, the lack of coordination and harmonisation of organisations working on trafficking issues is preventing current research on the subject to build stronger and conclusive foundations for policymaking and response. The research on trafficking in children is also heavily tilted towards the coverage of camel jockey issues because of the publicity and government support the issue has received. The following Table 5-7 shows the major studies conducted on child trafficking in Pakistan:

Table 5-7: Major research work on child trafficking in Pakistan

No.	Title	Author	Organisation	Published Date
1	Rapid Assessment on Trafficking in Children for Labour & Sexual Exploitation in Pakistan	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2006
5	Fading Light: A Study on Child Trafficking	Qindeel Shujaat, Tracey-Wagner Rizvi, Fazila Gulrez	SPARC, Solidarity Centre	2006
2	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: A Situation Analysis of Pakistan	Working Group Against Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation (WGCS&E)	Save the Children Sweden	2005
3	Camel Jockeys of Rahim Yar Khan	Syed Mehmood Ashar, Sabir Farhat, Shereen Niaz	Pakistan Rural Workers Social Organisation (PRWSO) & Save the Children Sweden	2005
4	Child Trafficking for Camel Races: A Perspective from Pakistan	Mohammad Anwar	Centre for Research and Social Development (CRSD)	2004

### Child trafficking in the C-PRISM project areas

A total of 172 trafficking victims have been interviewed in the baseline study and 74 of the victims were recruited at the age of the 17 years or younger (see Table 5-8 and Table 5-9). Hence, a total of 43 percent of the trafficking victims were trafficked as children while 43 percent of the



respondents were trafficked between the age of 18 to 30 years. Overall, 79 percent of respondents have been trafficked at the age of 30 or below.

The majority of child victims have been recruited through ‘deception for employment’ and ‘sold by parents’ (see Table 5-8 and Table 5-11). In the case of male victims, 36 percent are child trafficked victims (see Table 5-8) and in the case of female victims the ratio is slightly higher as 54 percent are child victims (see Table 5-9). In the male child victims, majority have been recruited through ‘deception for employment’ and ‘sale by parents’ while them female child victims have been mostly recruited equally through deception for employment, forced marriage for money, forced marriage and sale by parents. In the case of female Pakistanis, forced marriage for money has been the most common form of recruitment that may be reflective of the bride price issues in Project areas.

In the case of children recruitment for trafficking, IOM (2005) report indicated that abduction was one of the main ways of recruitment while the baseline study suggests otherwise. The research of other NGOs on child trafficking largely identify common factors of child recruitment as peer socialization, parental conspiracy and deception which are closer to the findings of the baseline study (Sahil; 2004, SPARC; 2003).

Table 5-8: Recruitment of male victim respondents by age

Recruitment method	17 years and less	18-30 years	31-40 years	Undefined	Total	% Distribution
Adoption	2				2	2%
Deception for employment	18	41	7	6	72	63%
Forced marriage for money	0	0			0	0%
Sold by parents or relatives	14	1			15	13%
Deception for marriage			1	1	2	2%
Other	1	3		1	5	4%
No response	5	3		8	16	14%
Total	41	49	8	16	112	100%
	36%	43%	7%	14%	100%	

Table 5-9: Recruitment method by age of male Pakistanis

Recruitment method	17 years and less	18-30 years	31-40 years	Undefined	Total	% Distribution
Adoption	2				2	2%
Deception for employment	15	38	7	3	63	66%
Forced marriage for money	0	0			0	0%
Sold by parents or relatives	14	1			15	16%
Deception for marriage			1	1	2	2%
Other	1	2		1	4	4%
No response	1			6	7	7%
Total	34	42	8	11	93	99%
	36%	44%	8%	12%	100%	

Table 5-10: Recruitment method by age of female Pakistanis

Recruitment method	17 years and less	18-30 years	31-40 years	No response	Total	% Distribution
Abduction		1			1	1%
Deception for employment	4	2	1		7	7%
Forced marriage for money	8	6			14	13%
Sold by parents or relatives	2				2	2%
Deception for marriage	5	3			8	8%
Other		2			2	2%
No response	1			2	3	3%
Total	20	14	1	2	35	36%
	54%	37%	3%	6%	100%	

Table 5-11: Recruitment method by age of female victims

Recruitment method	17 years and less	18-30 years	31-40 years	No Response	Total	% Distribution
Adoption	1				1	1%
Abduction	1	1			2	2%
Deception for employment	8	4	1		13	11%
Forced marriage for money	9	7			16	14%
Sold by parents or relatives	6	3	1		10	9%
Deception for marriage	6	4			10	9%
Other		2			2	2%
No response	2			2	4	4%
Total	33	21	2	2	58	52%
	57%	36%	3%	3%	100%	

## The socio-economic context of child trafficking in Pakistan

An ILO study on child trafficking conducted as a rapid assessment in four vulnerable communities in Rahim Yar Khan, Jacobabad, Swat and Quetta in Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan provinces respectively provides some contextual background to the socio-economic trends in child trafficking in the Country. The ILO study concludes that 'poverty is the predominant factor in children being trafficked' (ILO; 2003, p. 34). Ninety five percent of the families surveyed by ILO identified poverty as the primary reason for placing their children in the work force. In some cases, parents also identified poverty as the reason for colluding with trafficking agents. The ILO rapid assessment focuses on three types of trafficking in children: camel racing, dancing and sex work. The study also shows that poverty is a higher determinant for children trafficked for camel jockey use (78%) compared to those trafficked for dancing (8%) and sex work (5%). The study also indicates that indebtedness is a strong co-determinant of poverty that plays a factor in making children vulnerable in the household. In the ILO study area, 63 percent of the households were in debt before their children started work and families of 43% of the households were still in debt after their children started work. Poverty and indebtedness

closely relate to the findings of the baseline study that show the recruitment is largely through ‘deception for employment’ and ‘sale by parents or relatives’.

Although poverty and indebtedness maybe a root cause of trafficking in children, there are still important contributing factors identified by research on child trafficking and discussions with social workers in the field:

- a. Lack of education;
- b. Social discrimination and exclusion;
- c. Unemployment;
- d. Traditional customs; and
- e. Political connivance.

Moreover, child trafficking is nested within other forms of abuse and exploitation of vulnerable children or children communities. For example, it is estimated that there are some 70,000 children living on the streets of Pakistan. Within major cities of Pakistan, Lahore is estimated to have about 7,000 street children, Peshawar has about 5,000, Quetta has 2,500 and around 3,000 are in Rawalpindi (SPARC; 2007). According to the Azad Foundation in Karachi, more than 50% of street children leave their homes between the ages of 10 and 12 and therefore are one of the most vulnerable internal migrant populations in Pakistan. Some children are lured into the street life through deception and false promises. Children living on streets are exposed to considerable physical and sexual abuse and they are known to be commercially exploited by criminal gangs for prostitution, begging, labour and drug trafficking.

Similarly, sex crime against children is at some scale occurring through the trafficking of children. Sahil’s recent report on child sexual abuse in Pakistan (2007) reveals that the child sexual abuse rate in Pakistan is touching the figure of approximately 3.6 children a day. Total number of cases reported in 2007 are 2,321, including females and males. Majority of the female and male cases are reported in the crime category of abduction for sexual purposes and sodomy respectively (Sahil; 2004). These are strong indications that commercial and non-commercial sex crimes against children are taking place through trafficking of the child. Interview with NGOs interacting with sexually abused children in high risk localities and prisons, indicate that many of the sexual abuse cases turn into trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation cases. Secondary research on child sex workers and interviews with social workers in the field reveal that many trafficking cases do begin with forms of sexual or violent abuse. Similarly, many forms of sexual or violent abuse have forms of trafficking embedded within it. Therefore, there are many cases where trafficking is occurring through a form of intra-family exchange of children for labour or domestic services purposes that begins with domestic child abuse.

### **The case of the Camel Jockey children**

Camel racing is a traditional desert sport in the Gulf countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and other Middle Eastern countries. Camel racing in these regions is a competitive and high worth sport that employs young male camel riders to serve as light weight camel jockeys. Young male children, generally between the ages of 3 to 12, are trafficked from different parts of the developing world including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka to serve as lightweight and subservient camel jockeys. Trafficking of young children for camel racing is supported by an organised criminal network in these regions. Poverty is the main driver of child trafficking for camel jockeying as families have known to sell their children to earn a living or survive on their children’s camel jockey earnings. However, cultural pressure, social networks and criminal agents play a strong role in enabling the trade of children for sport in the region.

In Pakistan the trafficking of male children for camel racing has been going on for more than 30 years (Child Protection & Welfare Bureau, Annual Report, 2007). The issue attracted the attention of the media, government and civil society activists through the investigative work of organisations like the Ansar Burney Trust. Most of the jockeys have been trafficked from the Southern Punjab region particularly from the areas of Rahim Yar Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur and Muzaffargarh. The main factors contributing to trafficking of these children has been extreme poverty, criminal abductions, deception, parental negligence and exploitative cultural practices. The manpower export of labour from Southern Punjab in the 1980s has played a role in creating the supply chain of local agents, middle man profiteers, transporters and camel farm owners that sustained the practice of child trafficking for financial gains. The acquiescence of parents in the trade for camel jockey has been higher than other forms of trafficking particularly because immediate and continuous financial rewards are involved. Case studies of victim families collected by JAAG Welfare Movement in Rahim Yar Khan has shown that certain families in the source villages have survived solely on camel jockey income for long periods of time. There are two common methods of trafficking for camel racing. In the first case, parents or relatives sell their kids to an agent and the kid is transported to the target country with a false mother with fake documents. In the second method, parents themselves act as transporters taking their children to the target country where they seek employment themselves in other types of labour in the Gulf countries. There are reports that parents, particularly mothers, also experiences forms of exploitation in the camel farms and in other forms of forced or domestic labour in the target country.

Since 2000, the advocacy of civil society organisations in Pakistan has created considerable awareness regarding the issues of child trafficking for camel racing and forced Gulf countries popular in camel racing to begin regulating this type of child trafficking. In May 2005, the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) signed an agreement to help return, rehabilitate and reintegrate underage camel racers. UNICEF and the UAE government took joint responsibility to ensure the return of these children to their families and communities. Since the majority of the children belonged to the Punjab province in Pakistan, the Pakistan Government gave the mandate of rehabilitation and reintegration to the provincial Child Protection and Welfare Bureau (CPWB). Until now 331 camel jockeys have been returned from the United Arab Emirates. These children are first taken into protective custody through the Child Protection Act and placed in rehabilitation centres for return to their families. 325 children have been united with their families and six children are still in the Child Protection Institute in Lahore whose families cannot be located (CPWB; 2007)

The exact number of children trafficked from Pakistan to the UAE for camel racing cannot be determined for multiple reasons. Many children that have been trafficked to UAE have grown up and been transferred to other forms of forced labour or into informal labour force. Although the UAE is a popular and well documented region for child trafficking, government sources, civil society activists and researchers interviewed indicate that children are still being used as camel jockeys in other Gulf countries like Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Similarly, sources interviewed also indicate that although camel jockey trade to UAE has declined, loop holes are still being exploited in the form of fake identity cards that list the age of young children higher which allows them to bypass the new minimum age requirements of 16 set by the UAE government. Many sources working on the issue unofficially quote that around 3,000 camel jockeys have been trafficked out of Pakistan. The Table 5-12 lists the distribution of camel jockey returnees by their origin:

Table 5-12: Distribution of Camel Jockey returnees by location of origin (2005-2008)

No.	District	Province				Total by district
		Balochistan	Punjab	Sindh	Undefined	
1	Balochistan	1				1
2	Attock		1			1
3	Bahawal Nagar		3			3
4	Bahawal Pur		5			5
5	Dera Ghazi Khan		25			25
6	Faisalabad		8			8
7	Lahore		2			2
8	Multan		10			10
9	Mureedke		2			2
10	Muzzafar Garh		24			24
11	Pak Pattan		1			1
12	RYK		180			180
13	Sahiwal		1			1
14	Sargodha		4			4
15	Sheikhupura		7			7
16	Vehari		6			6
17	Ghotki			11		11
18	Hyderabad			4		4
19	Jaccobabad			2		2
20	Karachi			14		14
21	Larkana			7		7
22	Sukkur			5		5
23	Undefined				2	2
Total by Province		1	279	43	2	325

Source: Compiled and tabulated from Child Protection & Welfare Bureau, JAAG Welfare Movement

The characteristics of the returnee population are a good sample to judge the trend of camel jockey trafficking in Pakistan. Approximately 55% of the camel jockey returnees are from Rahim Yar Khan, followed by 8% from Dera Ghazi Khan and 7% from Muzzafar Garh. The classification of the districts is incorrect; however, it does suggest that a very minor population of the victims belong to Baluchistan and Sindh province also. Although poverty and illiteracy may be playing a part in augmenting and sustaining the trafficking of children from specific areas in Punjab, cultural and migratory networks maybe playing a part in camel jockey trafficking from concentrated regions.

Table 5-13: Age distribution of Camel Jockey returnees by origin (2005-2008)

No.	District	Age group						Total by district	
		4	5	6	7-9	10-14	15-18		Undefined
1	Balochistan						1	1	
2	Attock						1	1	
3	Bahawal Nagar					3		3	
4	Bahawalpur					4	1	5	
5	Dera Ghazi Khan			1	7	15	2	25	
6	Faisalabad		1		2	4	1	8	
7	Lahore					1	1	2	
8	Multan				5	5		10	
9	Mureedke				1	1		2	
10	Muzzafar Garh	1		3	12	6	2	24	
11	Pak Pattan					1		1	
12	Rahim Yar Khan		2	2	41	110	23	2	180
13	Sahiwal				1			1	
14	Sargodha				2	2		4	
15	Sheikhupura		1		2	4		7	
16	Vehari				2	3	1	6	
17	Ghotki		1	1		8	1	11	
18	Hyderabad				2	2		4	
19	Jacobabad					2		2	
20	Karachi			1	5	5	3	14	
21	Larkana					3	4	7	
22	Sukkur				1	2	2	5	
23	Undefined					2		2	
Total by district		1	5	8	83	183	42	3	325

Source: Compiled and tabulated from Child Protection & Welfare Bureau, JAAG Welfare Movement

The analysis of the age distribution of the returned victim shows that a majority (56%) of the returnees fall in the 10-14 years age bracket. 25% of the victims fall in the 7-9 years age bracket and 13% fall into the 15-18 years age bracket. Surprisingly, these are the age groups that are not prime camel jockey groups. These figures indicate that camel jockey trafficking began declining in years before the recovery programme began in 2005.

## Child labour, migration and trafficking

The National Child Labour survey conducted in 1996 by the Federal Bureau of Statistics found 8.3% or 3.3 million of the 40 million children, in the 5-14 years age group, to be economically active on a full-time basis (UNICEF; 2005). These are conservative figures and reports indicate that the actual figure must be significantly higher (SPARC; 2006). Of the 3.3 million working children, 73% (2.4 million) were boys and 27% (0.9 million) were girls. Children's contribution to work in rural areas is about eight times greater than in urban areas (UNICEF; 2005).

Rural children are mostly engaged in the agricultural sector (74 per cent), whereas in urban areas, most working children (31 per cent) are engaged in the manufacturing sector. In both areas, the percentage of girls working in manufacturing and services is higher than that of boys. Most of the working children (93 per cent) are engaged in informal activities (UNICEF; 2005).

The baseline survey shows the most of the child victims of trafficking have been recruited through 'deception for employment', 'sale by parents' and 'forced marriage' (see Table 5-9 and Table 5-11). The majority of the child victims interviewed have been exploited as camel jockeys. The reason for the high representation of camel jockeys is probably the high prevalence of the camel jockey trafficking in the Rahim Yar Khan Project area (see Table 5-17). In the second tier, prostitution and sexual abuse have the highest representation within the child victim respondent (see Table 5-16 and 5-16) There is average representation of children trafficked in the forced labour and bonded labour markets (see Table 5-14 and Table 5-15). The baseline survey has therefore identified some major exploitation categories of child trafficked victims in the Project areas. The civil society and government stakeholders should focus on these exploitation categories for awareness activities through information dissemination and training of staff and community Organisations.

Table 5-14: Victims of forced labour recruitment type and age

Age Group	Deception for employment	Forced marriage for money	Deception for marriage	Indebt	Total	% Distribution
17 years and less	7	2	1		10	31%
18-30 years	13	1	1		15	47%
31-40 years	3				3	9%
No response	1			3	4	13%
Total	24	3	2	3	32	100%
	75%	9%	6%	9%	100%	

Table 5-15: Victim's of bonded labour by recruitment type and age

Age Group	Deception for employment	Forced marriage for money	Deception for marriage	Indebt	Total	% Distribution
17 years and less	2	1		1	4	22%
18-30 years	4			3	7	39%
31-40 years	1		1		2	11%
No response			1	4	5	28%

Total	7	1	2	8	18	100%
	39%	6%	11%	44%	100%	

Table 5-16: Victim's of sexual abuse by recruitment type and age

Age Group	Deception for employment	Forced marriage for money	Sold by parents	Indebt	Total	% Distribution
17 years and less	5	2	1	2	10	36%
18-30 years	11	2			13	46%
31-40 years	1				1	4%
No response	2			2	4	14%
Total	19	4	1	4	28	100%
	68%	14%	4%	14%	100%	

Table 5-17: Victim's of camel jockeying by recruitment type and age

Age Group	Adoption	Deception for employment	Sold by parents	Indebt	Total	% Distribution
17 years and less	1	5	13		19	90%
No response		1		1	2	10%
Total	1	6	13	1	21	100%
	5%	29%	62%	5%	100%	

Table 5-18: Victim's of prostitution by recruitment type and age

Age Group	Adoption	Abduction	Deception for employment	Forced marriage for money	Sold by parents	Deception for marriage	Total	% Distribution
17 years and less	1	1	3	5	4	3	17	71%
18-30 years				2	2	1	5	21%
31-40 years			1		1		2	8%
Total	1	1	4	7	7	4	24	100%
	4%	4%	17%	29%	29%	17%	100%	

The baseline findings also suggest the significance of studying economic sectors where children are likely abused and exploited. Secondary reports of the UNICEF and local NGOs provide some relevant information in this regard suggesting that the high level of economic activity by children and their exploitation in the informal sector creates vulnerability for trafficking of the child in Pakistan. Secondary studies indicate that child labourers are present in brick kilns, factories, carpet weaving industry, agriculture, small industries and domestic service. The worst forms of child labour exist in debt bondage, forced labour and compulsory labour. Since a large number of



urban poor are rural, the symptoms of trafficking can be found in migration for child labour in the urban areas of Pakistan (UNICEF; 2005) (SPARC; 2005).

There is only one study in Pakistan that has focused on the linkages between child labour, child migration and child trafficking conducted by the Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC). The study focuses specifically on the province of Sindh by surveying families whose children are working through consent or coercion in the urban centre of Karachi. Findings of the study reveal crucial linkages between child labor migration and trafficking: The research shows that of the 402 migrant children surveyed, 112 (28%) moved to other places on economic grounds, mostly cities, for work. Karachi is the most popular destination for migrant children as 30 % of the children in the study have moved to that city. Overall, the research study identified 20 children in the study sample who were victims of trafficking in Sindh during the period 2001-2003. Of the total cases identified, 19 were male victims and 1 victim was female while 10 % were internationally trafficked and 90 were domestically trafficked. Most children were trafficked for economic pursuits where the trafficker targeted poor families and exploited their poverty with false promises. The research identified monetary gain as the prime motivation for trafficking. In 90% of the cases parents received financial gain from the agent (SPARC; 2005).

The recruitment practices in SPARC's study for trafficking for child labour resonates with the findings of the baseline survey that suggests that most children are recruitment false employment incentives or parental conspiracy for monetary gain (see Table 5-8 and Table 5-10).

## **WOMEN TRAFFICKING IN C-PRISM PROJECT AREAS**

It is difficult to separate women trafficking as a separate category of human trafficking as it is strongly embedded in forms of child trafficking, bride exchange, and bride price. However, a focused analysis of women trafficking allows us to understand the characteristics of female trafficking victims and context of their exploitation in Pakistan.

A total of 58 female trafficking victims have been interviewed in the baseline survey that represents approximately 34 percent of the trafficking victim sample size. The majority of the females have been trafficked for prostitution (36%) and sexual abuse (24%) as shown in Table 5-19. Overall, 50 percent of the females have been victims of sexual exploitation. In the second tier of female victims are forced labour victims that represent 16 percent of female trafficking victims in the study. In terms of recruitment, majority of female victims have been recruited through 'forced marriage' (13%) while most others have been victims of 'deception for employment' and 'deception by marriage' (see Table 5-23). The baseline survey findings confirm the reports of secondary studies that commercial and non-commercial sexual exploitation are one of the more common forms of women trafficking in Pakistan. As the majority of the victims have been recruited through forced marriage, this is one of the common forms of victimization in the Project areas. Accordingly, awareness building activities and training modules should reflect the types of exploitation and how the community should act to protect female members in the area.

Table 5-19: Ethnic distribution of female respondents by type of victimization

Ethnic Group	Begging	Prostitution	Sexual abuse	Camel jockey	Forced labour	Bonded labour	Forced labour with sexual abuse	No Response	Total	% Distribution
Afghan <sup>39</sup>	2	7	2		4			1	16	28%
Balochi		2	2						4	7%
Bengali		9	4		1		2	3	19	33%
Kashmiri							1		1	2%
Pashtun	3	2	2		1		2		10	17%
Punjabi			2						2	3%
Sindhi		1	2		3				6	10%
Total	5	21	14		9		5	4	58	100%
	9%	36%	24%		16%		9%	7%	100%	

Table 5-19 shows that the majority of the female victims belong to the Bengali ethnic group as they represent 33 percent of female trafficking victims. The high visibility of female Bengali victims in the baseline study is in line with views of experts and social workers that there is a higher incidence of female trafficking from Bangladesh into Pakistan as well internally in Pakistan. The Afghan Pashtun and Hazara group is also highly vulnerable to trafficking as 28 percent of the victims belong to this group. As most of Afghan and Bengali population in Pakistan are parts of the illegal migration communities, the baseline study suggests these illegal migrant communities are significantly vulnerable to trafficking. This is a valuable finding as it clearly points towards the direction of the nexus between illegal migration and trafficking in Pakistan. The baseline findings suggest that the illegal migrant populations of the Bengali, Afghan Pashtun and Hazara are the three major communities vulnerable to external and internal human trafficking in the Country.

<sup>39</sup> 'Afghan' here represents Pashtun and Hazara ethnic groups from Afghanistan to differentiate from Pakistani Pashtuns.

Table 5-20: Gender distribution of Pakistani victims by academic qualification

Education level	Male	Female	Total	Distribution %
No education	27	19	46	35%
Primary	30	5	35	27%
Middle	11	4	15	12%
Matric	10	2	12	9%
Intermediate	9		9	7%
Graduation	6		6	5%
Masters		2	2	2%
Religious education	1		1	1%
not defined	1	3	4	3%
Total	95	35	130	101%
	73%	27%		

Similar to the male victims, the majority of the female victims either have no education or are only education to the primary level as show in Table 5-20 and Table 5-21. Together, both these education groups represent around 65 percent of the female trafficking victim sample. In the case of non-Pakistani victims in Table 5-21 a larger ratio of 67 percent are victims with no education. These findings suggest that there is strong link between lack of education and vulnerability of female trafficking in the surveyed areas.

An important finding of the study is that the majority of the female respondents are child trafficking victims. Table 5-21b and Table 5-22 indicate that 61 percent of the female respondents were trafficked at the age of 17 years or less. The baseline survey suggests there is a high percentage of female trafficking cases in the surveyed areas and possible in Country consist of child trafficking victims. In the same manner, this is an indication that many cases of women trafficking start at a child's age.

Table 5-21a: Gender distribution of foreigner victims by academic qualification

Education level	Male	Female	Total	Distribution %
No education	15	13	28	67%
Primary		1	1	2%
Middle	1		1	2%
Intermediate	1		1	2%
Religious education		1	1	2%
No response	2	8	10	24%
Total	19	23	42	99%
	45%	55%		

Table 5-21b: Recruitment method by age of female Pakistani victim

Recruitment method	17 years and less	18-30 years	31-40 years	Undefined	Total	% Distribution
Abduction		1			1	1%
Deception for employment	4	2	1		7	7%
Forced marriage for money	7	5			12	13%
Sold by parents or relatives	2				2	2%
Deception by marriage	5	3			8	8%
Other		2			2	2%
No response	1			2	3	3%
Total	19	13	1	2	35	36%
	54%	37%	3%	6%	100%	

Table 5-22: Recruitment method by age of foreign female victim

Recruitment method	17 years and less	18-30 years	31-40 years	Undefined	Total	% Distribution
Adoption	1				1	1%
Abduction	1				1	1%
Deception for employment	4	2			6	6%
Forced marriage for money	2	2			4	4%
Sold by parents or relatives	4	3	1		8	8%
Deception for marriage	1	1			2	2%
No response	1				1	1%
Total	14	8	1		23	23%
	61%	35%	4%		100%	

Table 5-23: Victimization by legal status of female Pakistani

Recruitment method	Citizen	Registered refugee	Born in Pakistan but no legal proof of status	No response	Total	% Distribution
Abduction	1				1	1%
Deception for employment	5			2	7	7%
Forced marriage for money	8	1	3		12	13%
Sold by parents or relatives	2				2	2%
Deception for marriage	8				8	8%
Other				2	2	2%
No response	1		2		3	3%
Total	25	1	5	4	35	36%
	71%	3%	14%	11%	100%	

## Trafficking of Women for Sexual Exploitation

Experts, non-governmental reports and research studies indicate that sexual exploitation is one of the most common purposes of women trafficking in Pakistan. The baseline study presents similar findings as we can see in Table 5-19 that majority of the female victims in the Project areas are victims of prostitution or sexual abuse. Although no systematic study has been conducted to estimate the magnitude and trends in trafficking of women for sexual exploitation, a few governmental and non-governmental Organisations have conducted focused studies and assessments in different aspects of the issue.

A study conducted by UNICEF and the Ministry of Health in 2002 indicates that the overall age range of female sex workers in Karachi, Lahore and Multan is between 13 and 45 years. The majority of female sex workers in the study sample belong to the age range of 15-25 years in all the three cities. Moreover, in Karachi, the second most prevalent category is of those below 15 years of age (CSEC; 2005). Similarly, in a study conducted in Lahore by the Save the Children-Sweden and the Working Group against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (WGCSA&E), young female sex workers were found in *mandis* or prostitution centres working under the garb of dancing girls and dancing students. A majority of these girls were daughters and relatives of other prostitutes working in the area. Some also worked as day sex workers travelling from nearby areas, adjacent small cities or belong to other parts of the Country but live in nearby shared houses with other girls (CSEC; 2005). The girls in the above study originated mainly from the following towns Muridke, Shahdara, Pattoki, Sheikpura, Mianwali, Sialkot and Multan in Punjab. Most of the girls had been educated to the primary levels and some even had secondary education.

These studies point towards a general trend of supply and demand markets of commercial sexual exploitation of women. Many of these women have been trafficked from their home towns and are transported to urban markets in Sindh and Punjab. Although, Karachi as a trafficking centre has been addressed by the C-PRISM project area, the origin markets in Punjab have been neglected. The baseline findings indicate that there are key origin markets for female trafficking for sexual exploitation. These markets are located in concentrated regions of Punjab and in other provinces possibly.

The CSEC also provides evidence of a number of recruitment activities that have not been strongly visible through the baseline survey. These recruitment practices are an important addition to the current knowledgebase and vital for training modules and awareness building activities for women Community Organisations. The main recruitment practices mentioned in the CSEC study are:

1. Marrying girls through the process of paying a bride price to poor families;
2. Recruiting a girl through socialization, false romance and elopement. The girl is finally tricked into prostitution and is unable to go back to the family both because of threats and cultural concerns. These girls usually come from poor and conservative families; and
3. Natural disasters and conflict zones are another common source for recruiting agents that search for vulnerable and orphan children to induct into prostitution. These girls are usually kidnapped and turned over or sold to brothel owners (CSEC; 2005).

## LOCAL CUSTOMS, TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Harmful traditional practices are also a strong catalyst for localised forms and trends of trafficking in different parts of rural Pakistan. Table 5-5 shows that around 17 % of the trafficking victims have been forcefully married for money and deceived by marriage. Another 15 percent of

trafficking victims have been sold by parents or relatives. These figures identify that marriage customs and parental involvement is a catalyst in many types of trafficking. Marriage and parental consent are major factors in many types of trafficking and this is particularly evident in trafficking embedded within local customs and traditions.

Local customs and traditional practices in Pakistan generally revolve around different regional ethnic communities. The Table 5-24 shows the linkages between the trafficking victims surveyed and their ethnic group. The majority of the respondents (42%) are Afghan Pashtuns or Hazara. Punjabi community represent 20 percent of the sample size while the Pakistani Pashtun community represent 19 percent. Around 11 percent of the respondents are of Bengali origin. The ethnic groups identified through the baseline survey largely correspond to the vulnerable ethnic groups identified by the secondary review and interviews with NGO workers on the ground.

Table 5-24: Ethnic distribution of respondents by type of victimization

Ethnic Group	Begging	Prostitution	Sexual abuse	Carnel jockey	Forced labour	Bonded labour	Forced labour with sexual abuse	No Response	Total	% Distribution
Afghan	4	8	15		15	12		18	72	42%
Balochi		3	2						5	3%
Bengali		9	4		1		2	3	19	11%
Kashmiri			1		1		1		3	2%
Pashtun	4	2	2		9	6	9	1	33	19%
Punjabi	2	1	2	21	3	3		2	34	20%
Sindhi		1	2		3				6	3%
Total	10	24	28	21	32	21	12	24	172	100%
	6%	14%	16%	12%	19%	12%	7%	14%	100%	

## Walvar

One of the culturally embedded forms of child trafficking is the practice of selling young brides for a price. The practice is common in the poverty-stricken regions of the North-West Frontier Province where it is known as *Walvar* and is also found in other provinces in the Country. The custom is also found among the Bengali and Afghani communities in the urban centres or refugee camps.

In the case of the regions in the NWFP, the demand is mostly from men hailing from Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Sheikapura, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and other parts of Punjab. Men from Peshawar, Mardan and Charsadda have also been found to approach middle-men for such marriages. There is also some evidence that men from further south in Karachi have approached middlemen to buy young girls as wives. Most of male customers belong to middle class households and are either widowers or opting for a second marriage (CSEC; 2005). There is also evidence that girls may also be brought into prostitution or resold for commercial sex later on. The spread of the demand for bride-price trafficking is because of the commercial form that the local custom has acquired in recent years. The main factors driving bride-price trafficking is extreme poverty, unemployment and large household sizes. In addition, illiteracy, lack of women rights and low social justice play a role in the continuation of such cultural malpractices in the region.

The practice is far more common in the NWFP and therefore the research is relatively better on the subject on the region. Over the last few decades *Walvar* marriages have spread from to a confined group of districts and tribal areas to the larger mainstream settled districts including Mardan, Swabi, Charsadda and Nowshera. There is also evidence that in some areas of district Malakand and Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA), the traditional custom has transformed into a business that is acquiring toleration as a valid form of commercial venture (Shah; 2004). The families most vulnerable to the practice are the poorest and those at the lowest end of the social ladder. These groups are generally without property and find daily survival a challenge. The Gujar, Kohistani and Kalami communities are the most vulnerable among these and particularly a social group of local dancers located in Mingora practices *Walvar* more often (Shah; 2004). Reports by non-governmental Organisations have shown that the mafia particularly targets the poorest families in some areas of the district Swat like Butkara, Barama, Kokarai, Dangram, Jameal, Odigram, Qambar, Marghzar, Madiyan, and Bahrain (CSEC;2005)

There are two types of mafias involved in *Walvar* trade: local operators based in the Swat district and middlemen partners from Punjab. Research of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (2004) indicates that Punjabi groups generally stay within their provincial boundaries because of the ethnic and linguistic differences and the travelling costs involved. Moreover, local gangs have an important role to play at the village or city level as they provide assistance and protection of religious leaders, police and government officials. The Punjabi groups therefore depend on the local gangs for the supply of girls. The victims are generally above age 11, however, the consideration is not so much the age of bride or bridegroom but the 'bride-price' that will be distributed among dealmakers, middleman, and protectors. In majority of these cases, the price ranges from Rs.100,000 to Rs.150,000 and is distributed among shareholders where family usually received a third of the amount (Shah; 2004). The acceptance of the custom in the local culture, the secrecy of the trade, the weak regulatory system and the lack of enforcement in the region has not allowed researchers to determine the magnitude of the trade in region.

A valuable research study on the practice of bride price in NWFP has been conducted by the Noor Education Trust in Peshawar that establishes the link between trafficking and the customary practice of bride price in the region. The NET study (NET; 2008) interviewed 175 civil society respondents and interviewed 195 victims/survivors for the study. One of the main findings of the study is that the bride price trafficking is well concentrated in the northern regions of the province in areas such as Swat, Malakand, Chitral and Dir districts. However, the practice is on the rise in region and is gaining popularity in the central region of the province in district of Mardan, Swabi, Nowshera, Charsadda and Peshawar. The survey of victims reveals that the majority of women are trafficked as children and the most vulnerable groups are aged between 10-15 and 16-20. The study's findings reveal that Pashtun girls are most vulnerable to trafficking and especially those that belong to illiterate, uneducated and semi-literate background. Poverty of the victim's family have been identified as main factor in their consent to the marriage for money.

The findings of the baseline study are largely in line with findings of the NET. The baseline study also identified that the poverty and illiteracy nexus (see Table 5-20) that is linked to female trafficking the surveyed areas.

### **Bride exchange**

Bridge exchange or *Watta Satta* (as referred to in local languages) is largely practiced in rural Pakistan and existing research has pointed towards its higher prevalence in parts of Punjab and among Bengali and Afghani communities. *Watta Satta* usually involves the simultaneous marriage of a brother-sister pair for two households. *Watta Satta* is claimed to account for about a third of all marriages in rural Pakistan (Jacobi & Mansuri; 2006). *Watta* is more than just an

exchange of daughters, it also establishment conflict mitigation mechanism through mutual threat. The prevalence of bride exchange practices creates problems for male members that do not have female members to exchange. These male members, of all ages, are known to participate in buying of brides from different marginal communities for marriage. In most cases, the brides bought are of child's age and do not have any consent in marriage. There have been cases of exploitation and abuse in these bride price cases.

## TRAFFICKING FOR LABOUR

### Bonded and forced labour

Bonded labour is a large internal problem in Pakistan and unconfirmed reports about the bonded labour victims, including men, women and children, are in the millions. Identification of bonded labour is a difficult task because of its invisibility. The Agriculture Survey of Pakistan and the ILO's World Labour Report 2008 estimates indicate that the number of bonded labourers in Pakistan is around 1.7 million. The bonded labour relationship contains all the elements of exploitation that can with long-term and heavy indebtedness; dependence on the employer for subsistence needs and services; restrictions on movement; violence or threats of violence; non-payment or excessively low wages; unpaid or obligatory labour of family members (Rapid Assessment; ILO, 2004).

Bonded labour is most commonly found in the agriculture sector in Pakistan. More than half of the rural population in Pakistan is landless, while 2.5 percent of landowners control over a third of agricultural land in holdings that exceed 50 acres. Bonded Labour in the agriculture sector largely occurs because of loans taken by *Haris* or by inheritance of the labour status from one generation to another. Migrant work, labour exchange and sexual exploitation in bonded labour relationship permit the trafficking of labour geographically and across forced labour sectors. There has been no systematic study of the forms of trafficking embedded within bonded labour trade, however, news reports and research studies on bonded labour have identified severe forms of exploitation through the movement of labour, exchange of labour, and separation of bonded labour families (ILO; 2004). *Zamindars* or land owners at times subcontract their bonded labour to contactors that results in seasonal migration of bonded labour. Violence, sexual exploitation and forced labour imposed upon on the indebted labourers takes the form of trafficking for forced labour purposes as they are forced to migrate because of indebtedness, illegally enforced contracts and captivity. There have also been reports of indebted labour that are forced to sell kidneys to repay loans to the landlords which is another form of subjugation may contain forms of trafficking (Rapid Assessment, ILO; 2004).

There are several other sectors in which forms of captivity and indebtedness are used to forcefully exploit labour and services from poor sections of society in Pakistan. The main sectors that the ILO have identified through its rapid assessments on bonded labour (ILO; 2004) are begging, domestic work, carpet industry, hazardous industries, and the mining sector. In many cases labourers are part of internal migrant communities that are forced to work under exploitative circumstances. There are numerous reports of trafficking in the begging and domestic work sector that contain both local and foreign trafficked persons. Further research is required to identify the forms of trafficking taking place in the core industrial sector for cheap labour.



## INFORMATION ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING BASELINE INDICATORS

### Baseline of external human trafficking

A total of 11 impact indicators have been developed that present the baseline of illegal migration through external human trafficking (HTT) as shown in Table 5-25 (Please see Appendix 14 for the source tables for HTT baseline). HTT indicators represent 16 percent of the total baseline indicators on IMHST including the output indicators (see Table 2-10). There is information available on 10 out of the eleven HTT indicators (see Table 5-25). The 6 institutional indicators for HTT (Indicator 7, 74, 13, 14, 15, and 73) identify the government, international and civil society organisations working on HTT in Pakistan. There are 9 major legal and policy instruments that are addressing issues of external human trafficking in Pakistan. Although there are only three laws and one policy directly dealing with external human trafficking, the issue of human trafficking has been taken up in policymaking on women and children issues by the Ministry of Women Development and the Ministry of Social Welfare. This is a positive finding of the baseline as it suggests that among forms of illegal migration, external human trafficking issues are gaining interest across different ministries and stakeholders in the government. Three government agencies are working on external human trafficking in the Country namely the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), the Ministry of Women Development and the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education. However, the FIA is the apex organisation within the Ministry of Interior that is largely responsible for the prevention and control of external trafficking in the Country. The role of the other ministries until now has largely been limited to legislative and programme development with provisions related to human trafficking issues.

The baseline shows that there are around seven rehabilitation shelters for external human trafficking in Pakistan. The majority of the rehabilitation shelters are run by civil society organisations and there is only shelter that is run by the Ministry of Women Development. However, there are no dedicated shelters for trafficking victims and all the shelters service victims of different forms of exploitation and abuse. However, NGOs and experts have identified that the shelters are not always capable of screening trafficking victims. As a result trafficking victims are registered under other forms of exploitation and abuse while their status as trafficking victims is neglected. This results in the lack of provision of proper care and awareness of the victim's plight.

Four of the external trafficking indicators are dedicated to information on issues of prosecution, recruitment and origin (Indicator 9, 10, 11, 12 in Table 5-25). The information on the number of apprehended human smugglers and traffickers is also limited information on the subject has only been provided until 2005 by the FIA. Therefore, the baseline has not been able to provide recent trends in apprehensions. It is important to note that currently the data collection and reporting procedures of the FIA also suffer from misclassifications as the FIA's data does not distinguish between smugglers and traffickers. The 'common origin countries' is an important finding of the baseline on external trafficking as it is based on multiple sources including victim interviews, media reporting and expert knowledge. The baseline establishes that the main origin countries for trafficking into Pakistan are Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Burma which are also the countries from where the largest number of illegal migration is present in Pakistan. There is no information available on the 'common destination countries for external trafficking victims' because of the victim's reservations in discussing their place of exploitation. Secondary sources and experts have also not been available to provide clear evidence on these destination countries.

Table 5-25: Baseline of external human trafficking (HTT)

#	Indicator Code	Indicator	Baseline	IMHST Thematic Category	Source of information	Output/ Impact
1	7	Number of Government laws and policies related to external human trafficking	9	HTT	Experts, internet, law	I
2	8	Number of rehabilitation shelters for victims of external human trafficking	7	HTT	Organisation representative s, experts	I
3	9	The number of apprehended agents human smugglers and traffickers*	199	HTT	FIA website	I
4	10	The number of common destination countries for external trafficking victims	Not Available	HTT	Not Available	I
5	11	The number of common origin countries (by place of birth) for external trafficking victims coming into Pakistan	3	HTT	Media, Victims, Experts	I
6	12	The number of common recruitment methods for external trafficking	5	HTT	Media, Victims, Experts	I
7	74	Total number of intergovernmental organisations working on external human trafficking Pakistan	6	HTT	Website, Publications	I
8	13	Total number of international non-governmental organisations working on external human trafficking Pakistan	4	HTT	Organisation representative, Experts	I
9	14	Total number of national government agencies working on external human trafficking in Pakistan	3	HTT	Organisation representative, Experts	I
10	15	Total number of national non-governmental organisations working on external human trafficking in Pakistan	21	HTT	Organisation representative, Experts, Websites	I
11	73	Total number of International Financial Institutions working on external human trafficking in Pakistan	0	HTT	Website, Publications	I

### Baseline of internal human trafficking

A total of 8 impact indicators have been developed that present the baseline of internal human trafficking (HTI) as shown in Table 5-26 (Please see Appendix 14 for the source tables for HTT baseline). HTT indicators represent 13 percent of the total baseline indicators on IMHST including the output indicators (see Table 2-10). The 6 institutional indicators for internal human trafficking (Indicator 1, 70, 72, 4, 5, and 6) identify the government, international and civil society organisations working on HTI in Pakistan.

There are 4 major legal and policy instruments that are addressing issues of external human trafficking in Pakistan. There are currently no explicit law on internal human trafficking in Pakistan. Only the Hudood Ordinance, Women Protection Act and the Pakistan Penal Code contain provision relevant to internal human trafficking cases. Similarly, national policy documents on women and child protection contain provisions related to internal human trafficking. As there is no law on the subject, there are no government agencies working on internal human trafficking (Indicator 5 in Table 5-26).

Civil society organisations do not differ in addressing external and internal human trafficking and therefore there are 17 Pakistani NGOs working on internal human trafficking. These organisations are also working on external human trafficking; although some like the Noor Education Trust have practical focus on internal trafficking issues. There are only two international NGOs working on internal trafficking and these are same ones working on HTT. Intergovernmental organisations including the UN organisations also do not differentiate between external and internal human trafficking in their project and programme objectives. Therefore, the same number of intergovernmental organisations is working on internal human trafficking. There are no IFIs working on internal human trafficking right now.

Table 5-26: Baseline of internal human trafficking (HTI)

#	Indicator Code	Indicator	Baseline	IMHST Thematic Category	Source of information	Output/Impact
1	1	Number of Government laws and policies related to internal human trafficking	5	HTI	Experts, internet, law	I
2	2	Number of rehabilitation shelters for victims of internal human trafficking	6	HTI	Organisation representatives, experts	I
3	3	The number of common recruitment methods for internal trafficking	6	HTI	Media, Victims, Experts	I
4	70	Total number of intergovernmental organisations working on internal human trafficking	6	HTI	Website, Publications	I
5	72	Total number of International Financial Institutions working on internal human trafficking	0	HTI	Website, Publications	I
6	4	Total number of international non-governmental organisations working on internal human trafficking in Pakistan	2	HTI	Organisation representative, Experts	I
7	5	Total number of national government agencies working on internal trafficking in Pakistan	0	HTI	Organisation representative, Experts, Websites	I
8	6	Total number of national non-governmental organisations working on internal trafficking in Pakistan	17	HTI	Organisation representative, Experts, Websites	I

## 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 'Baseline Study of Illegal Migration, Human smuggling and Trafficking' in Pakistan, as part of the C-PRISM project, has attempted to provide an integrated analysis of relevant national and local studies concerning the subject, identify gaps in research and institutional arrangements and provide a snapshot of existing conditions of IMHST in the Country. The baseline study has developed a methodological framework for understanding IMHST in Pakistan and baseline indicators for the different forms of illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking. The study has focused on assessing the trends, methods, sites, and actors involved in the proliferation, prevention, control and rehabilitation aspects of the IMHST phenomenon. This section of the study summarizes the main findings of the baseline study while presenting key recommendations related to the findings.

### CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS IN RESEARCH

Given the current practices in global research on IMHST it is not possible to produce accurate measurements of magnitude of illegal migration. It is even more difficult to provide any sort of quantitative information on human smuggling and human trafficking. There are some reasonable estimate methods being applied by developing countries and international organisations that could be applied in Pakistan. Nevertheless, a consensus is yet to be reached on a reliable standard. The description and definitions of various forms of illegal migration including human smuggling and human trafficking are not standardized in practice. Different organisations are using different interpretations which have led misunderstanding, confusions and misclassification in documentation. As a result there is considerable ambiguity in reporting and analysis of research. Awareness of the conceptual details of human smuggling and human trafficking is limited even among government agencies, civil society organisations, media agencies and individual experts. Moreover, the UN standard definitions for human smuggling and human trafficking (UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons and UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea) are difficult to interpret for implementing agencies in the developing countries such as Pakistan.

There is a clear lack of standardized data collection and reporting and there is no central repository of data on IMHST. There are no mechanisms for open and transparent information sharing. There is some structured data available on illegal migration in general, however, without any specification of attributes and sub-types. There is still limited information available on human smuggling and almost no information on human trafficking. The lack of research itself is a major barrier for estimating and identifying reliable trends for illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking. There are contradictions in existing research methodologies for studying illegal migration. Moreover, it is hard to produce a clear comparison between existing studies because of the variant terms and concepts used to identify the attributes of illegal migration, human smuggling and human trafficking, for example 'method of migration', 'procedure for migration', 'mode of transportation', 'motivation for migration', 'recruitment of victim', 'exploitation' and so on.

There is a need for collaborative and coordinated empirical research on illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking. However, considering the challenges of studying hidden populations of illegal migrants and trafficking victims, it is recommended that a uniform working definition, research methodology and study concepts for IMHST should be developed through a consultative process among stakeholders including government organisations, civil society organisations, professional researchers, national and international experts, and international organisations

identified in the baseline study. The first step towards building a uniform research methodology will require the formation of a national working group led by the focal organisations working on migration in Pakistan: Ministry of Interior; International Organisation for Migration (IOM); United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis. The findings of the baseline study suggest that the following organisations can play a valuable role in this regard considering their past experience and commitment towards research on IMHST:

- a. International Labour Organisation (ILO);
- b. Collective for Social Science Research (CSSR);
- c. Society for Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC);
- d. Noor Education Trust (NET);
- e. Sahil;
- f. Ministry of Women Development;
- g. Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education;
- h. Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics; and
- i. United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

In addition, interviews and discussions with various stakeholder organisations during the baseline study have also identified that the following organisations that are currently developing an interest in working on IMHST issues in the Country:

- a. Social Policy Development Centre (SPDC);
- b. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
- c. Action Aid-Pakistan (AAPK);
- d. Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP);

The ‘national working group for research on illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking’ should collectively deal with the different forms of illegal migration including human smuggling, external human trafficking and internal human trafficking. The methodological problems for the study of these subjects are similar and the organisations working on these issues tend to overlap. Moreover, the working group can formulate smaller task groups in relevance to organisational mandates to work on specific subjects like ‘internal trafficking’ or specific issues like ‘methodology’ or ‘definition and concepts’. The Working Group should also focus on the following objectives:

- a. Establishment of uniform definitions and concepts of IMHST in Pakistan;
- b. Establishment of recommended research methods and procedures for studying IMHST;
- c. Recommendations on how to develop ‘central repository of data on IMHST’ and potential organisations that can play a part in that regard;
- d. Policies and procedures required to ensure open and transparent information sharing in Country and regionally;
- e. Recommendations on how to establish a ‘migration research and development’ centre that can sustain the efforts of the working group in the long run by supporting national strategies, policies and programmes on IMHST with the continuous improvement of research on the subject;
- f. Developing a strategy for facilitating IMHST research in the Country; and
- g. Recommendations to government on how to develop an ‘integrated monitoring system’ for IMHST data collection and reporting by relevant government agencies.

The government and international donors have a key role to play in supporting evidence-based IMHST research to develop better policies, projects and programmes for prevention, control and rehabilitation issues. Political, governance and developmental processes in Pakistan have immense social and economic impact on migratory flows of any kind. However, migration issues, particularly those relating to forms of illegal migration and human trafficking, are not a top priority in the government's development strategy in Pakistan. By definition, migration challenges have a clear cross-border dimension and should best be addressed from a regional perspective. Thus, harmonized regional approaches and enhanced cooperation between countries of the South Asia should be promoted. Development of inter-regional and international cooperation is in the interest of all countries in the region for reconciliation and good-neighbourliness, improved political relations and stability, and economic prosperity.

## ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS

### Government organisations

The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and the National Alien Registration Authority (NARA) are the only two main government organizations directly working on illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking in the Country. The mandate, resources and capability of the two organisations are clearly limited to address the magnitude and scope of the issue of illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking in Pakistan. Both organisations require significant support through upgrading the performance ability of their human and operational resources. The government and international donors should focus on identifying the capacity building needs for these two focal organisations and provide a foundation for their resource development for improving their effectiveness.

More importantly, the prevention and control of IMHST in practice cuts across multiple issues and a larger group of government departments need to participate in implementing policies and programmes on the IMHST in Pakistan. Other government departments are not playing an adequate role in the prevention and control of illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking. The following are the key ministries that are addressing some aspect of the illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking in Pakistan but have the potential to play a larger role:

- a. Ministry of Interior
- b. Ministry of Labour and Manpower
- c. Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis
- d. Ministry of Women Development
- e. Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education
- f. Ministry of Defence
- g. Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
- h. Ministry of Economics and Statistics

An inter-ministerial committee should be formed consisting of these ministries that can develop coordination and coherence on policymaking, programme development and implementation on IMHST. The inter-ministerial committee should aim to develop a migration management strategy that can allow the networking of government institutions working across the nexus of legal and illegal migration. The migration management strategy should place issues of illegal migration within the larger context of development and poverty alleviation policies in the Country. One of the goals of the inter-ministerial committee should be to strategically align the government's existing policy of 'facilitating migration' towards developmental policies and measures related to illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking. There are six thematic areas of illegal

migration, human smuggling and trafficking that the mandate of the inter-ministerial committee should converge on through the formation of smaller task forces of government departments:

- a. Prevention;
- b. Control and/or management;
- c. Prosecution;
- d. Rehabilitation and reintegration;
- e. Research and data collection; and
- f. Policymaking and legislation.

A 'National Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Management of Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking' should be conducted to identify the federal and provincial government institutions and organisations that can work within the particular thematic areas of IMHST. The National Assessment will allow the government and international donors to prioritize the targeted development of institutional capacities and capabilities to address illegal migration and human smuggling through a national migration management strategy. A national migration management strategy should work towards developing national policy relevant to IMHST with a focus on developing a structure of role and responsibilities for national, regional and local institutions. The National Assessment process should be performed with goal of enhancing and expanding the number of government organisations working on IMHST in the Country to adequately address issues of institutional fragmentation and develop operational network of government departments working on sub-sets of IMHST.

### **Civil society organisations**

There are only a handful of capable and competent civil society organisations working on IMHST in the Country. These few organisations are the only source of information on IMHST as they have either conducted small scale research activities or maintain records of victim case studies. However, there is a greater number of organisations working (approximately 17-20 organisations) on external and internal human trafficking by civil society organisations as compared to illegal migration and human smuggling (approximately 2-3 organisations).

The main limitations of non-profit organisations working on IMHST in the Country are:

- a. There is a negligible focus on data collection and reporting while there is a larger focus on welfare services for the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims. However, there are no dedicated rehabilitation centres for trafficking victims and largely these organisations are supporting other victims of exploitation and abuse;
- b. Majority of the organisations working on IMHST only indirectly address issues of illegal migration or human trafficking because of related work on sexual abuse, child rights, women rights and so on. In most cases, these organisations classify their victims according to their mandate;
- c. The research activity of NGOs displays no effort towards standardisation of data collection tools and reporting formats. There is also a lack of uniformity in the use of definitions and concepts; and
- d. Illegal migration through human smuggling and illegal migration by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking are neglected by civil society organisations. The C-PRISM is the first project that addressed the issues of illegal migration through human smuggling and by other means as a developmental issue.

There is an overall need for civil society organisations to increase alignment towards illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking in the Country. There is a need to recognize the

migration-poverty linkages and approach migration as a core developmental problem in the Country. Although there is greater recognition of human trafficking as a menace, only the symptoms of trafficking are dealt with through support in rehabilitation and reintegration. C-PRISM is the only project being implemented on IMHST at the national level. There is only one national level inter-agency thematic group actively working on human trafficking with a focus only on prevention and eradication of child trafficking.

The findings of the baseline suggest that poverty, lack of education and marginality are significant factors in increasing vulnerability to unlawful migration or trafficking. There is a need for civil society organisations working on poverty alleviation to initiate projects and programmes in communities that are particularly vulnerable to illegal migration, trafficking or are themselves part of illegal migrant communities. Similarly, international development partners of Pakistan should focus on developing poverty alleviation, employment generation and education projects and programmes in the vulnerable communities in Pakistan. The international development partners should also focus on developing national expertise on illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking through supporting programmes for the professional development of migration experts.

## **ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND HUMAN SMUGGLING**

### **Research and statistics on foreign illegal migrants**

The majority of illegal migrants in Pakistan are from Afghanistan, Burma and Bangladesh. Karachi is a key destination for foreign illegal migrants attracted by the urban labour market. The baseline study also shows that the registration and documentation of illegal migration has been neglected by government. The figures quoted by NARA on illegal migrants in the Country are not based on any field survey and therefore the actual figures of illegal migrants in the Country are currently unknown. For example, the residual analysis of Afghan Census (2005) statistics and the UNHCR registered Afghan refugee and repatriation records reveal that the estimated population of unregistered Afghan population in Pakistan is around 0.45 million. This figure puts in question the guess-estimates of the National Alien Registration Authority that suggest that the total illegal migrant population is 3.35 million and the illegal Afghan population is 2.2 million.

Without a reliable estimate of the illegal migrant's population and their socio-economic characteristics, it is difficult to develop appropriate and effective programmes for curbing and managing illegal migration. There is currently no effective monitoring and registration system for foreign illegal migrants in Pakistan. Most foreign illegal migrants resident in Pakistan are unaware of their rights and the benefits of registering as an alien. There is considerable ambiguity regarding the legal status of different types of migrants because of the use of faked and forged documents. Similarly, the current statistics and estimates on foreign illegal migration do not differentiate between actual migrants and migrant off springs.

The contradiction in illegal migration statistics in Pakistan indicates the need for centralized and coordinated data collection and reporting on illegal migration in Pakistan. There is a strong need for a national survey on illegal migrants in Pakistan that can point towards realistic estimates of the illegal migrant population, particularly differentiating between actual migrants and migrant off-springs. Future development and research interventions should try to develop recommendations for Government agencies like NARA on developing a policy and strategy to manage the off-springs of illegal migrants. Monitoring of the demography and socio-economic conditions of illegal migrants will allow the government and civil society actors to devise informed and targeted policies for managing illegal migrant flow and stock problems in the urban



centres of the Country. Regional collaborative research will also be crucial for understanding the dynamics of demand and supply of illegal migrant labour in the South Asia region.

Intervention projects/programmes working on foreign illegal migrants need to focus on training and awareness of foreign migrant laws, rights and registration procedures. There is a need to create awareness about the importance of registration and legalisation choices among the illegal migrant community in lieu of discouraging acquisition of fake passports, CNICs and birth certificates. The government agency responsible for monitoring illegal migrants does not have capacity, training and resources to manage the illegal migrant population that is probably between 2-4 million in Country. International donors should focus on capacity building of key government agencies working on migration and making it a requirement for development programmes to closely complement the work of the government agencies by collaborative and partnership projects.

Karachi is the major destination point for foreign illegal migrants coming into Pakistan as well as a major transit station in South Asia. There is evidence from case studies and experts that suggest that a trend of return migration among foreign illegal migrant communities in Karachi. The baseline study has found indicative evidence that there is still an existent inflow of illegal migrants from Bangladesh but the magnitude of the inflow cannot be ascertained. The two main motivational factors for illegal migrants coming into Pakistan are: better employment/business opportunities and relatives present in Pakistan. Karachi is major intervention area for managing illegal migration in Pakistan and curbing illegal migrant flow. Government agencies like the NARA, Police and FIA should focus on mapping the illegal migrant communities in Karachi and monitoring the socio-economic conditions of the communities with the help of civil society organisations. In the current environment of the 'securitisation of migration', there is a strong need for a developmental approach to working on illegal migrant communities through poverty alleviation, employment generation, educational development and legalisation projects and programmes.

The Afghan refugees are the largest migrant community in Pakistan and the only proactively managed community in the country. The collaboration of the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, the Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics and the UHNCR have played a formidable with consequential results in settling, registering, documenting, rehabilitating and repatriating the Afghan refugee community. The institutional and policy structures for the management of the Afghan refugee community is exemplary and the lessons learned should be taken into consideration for future policy and institutional development for a migration management in Pakistan

### **Illegal migration from Pakistan**

There are no clear estimates on the Pakistani illegal migrant population abroad and the total number of Pakistani illegal migrants deported from foreign countries. The FIA has kept a track of the annual deportations of Pakistani illegal migrants only in the last four years. There is no government agency that is making an effort to monitor the magnitude of Pakistani illegal migrant population abroad. A survey of illegal Pakistan migrants abroad and returnees is necessary to arrive at a realistic estimate of the scale of illegal migration of Pakistanis abroad. The role of the Ministry of Labour is crucial as it can identify regions and economic sectors that illegal migrants are attracted towards and accordingly facilitate employment in those sectors. Moreover, the Ministry should also review procedures for legal migration and overseas employment to make them affordable and convenient to those choosing illegal migration methods.

There is a need for Bureau of Immigration and Overseas Employment of the Ministry of Labour to monitor the flow and stock of Pakistan illegal migrants and explore linkages with legal migration, particularly in the form of overseas employment labour supported by the private or government companies. The Overseas Pakistani Foundation (OPF) can also play a role in surveying and registering illegal Pakistani migrants as well monitoring Pakistani deportations from foreign countries. The OPF already monitors and reports on the overseas Pakistani population and should be able to contribute to recording illegal migration trends through Pakistan embassies abroad.

The baseline findings show that the majority of the outflow of illegal migration from Pakistan is taking place from a few concentrated regions of the Punjab provinces from places like Gujrat, Gujranwala, Mandi Bahauddin, and Sialkot. The baseline survey has identified through interviews with respondents a total of 14 different countries where Pakistani citizens illegally migrate to. The most common destination for illegal migration among these was the United Arab Emirates, Iran, United Kingdom, Greece, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. The majority of Pakistani illegal migrants are deported from Turkey followed by Oman and the United States of America. The deportees from Oman are coming through the sea route while the rest are largely returning from flights. The baseline survey and secondary studies indicate that the two main motivational factors for illegal migration from Pakistan are to seek better employment and enhanced income.

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING

### Research and rehabilitation linkages

One of the main limitations in researching on human trafficking is the difficulty in locating trafficking victims in Pakistan. In many cases trafficking victims do not consent to an interview because of security and privacy reasons. The most difficult type of victims to locate and interview are female victims and especially those that have been trafficked for prostitution. Accurate and timely research and data collection on human trafficking in Pakistan will greatly depend on the accessibility and availability of external and internal human trafficking victims. The development of competent and capable rehabilitation shelters for trafficking victims is necessary to improve the quality of research in Pakistan. Interviewing trafficking victims within their community is an immense challenge that the baseline study has faced during field work in the target areas. Shelters are the most appropriate site for interviewing trafficking victims as it provides them with privacy, confidentiality and anonymity. Moreover, in some cases it is appropriate for specialist counsellors to directly engage with victims. However, there is a need for the trafficking shelters to establish a procedure that can ensure openness to researchers and information sharing while maintaining strict ethical standards.

The baseline shows that there are around seven rehabilitation shelters for external and internal human trafficking victims in Pakistan. The majority of the rehabilitation shelters are run by civil society organisations and there is one shelter that is run by the Ministry of Women Development in Islamabad. However, there are no dedicated shelters for trafficking victims and all the shelters service victims of different forms of exploitation and abuse. The number of shelters assisting trafficking victims is a positive indication of development for the rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficking victims. However, NGOs and experts have identified that the shelters are not always capable of screening trafficking victims and there is coordination among different shelters. As a result, trafficking victims are registered under other different forms of exploitation and abuse while their status as trafficking victims is neglected. This results in the lack of provision of proper care and awareness of the victim's plight. Overall, existing shelters require

capacity building and training for that would allow them to screen for trafficking victims, monitor data on victims and directly cater to the issues of trafficking victims.

#### *Social characteristics and vulnerable communities of human trafficking victims*

The baseline survey in corroboration with secondary studies indicates most that majority of trafficking victims have no or minimal education, and largely belong to poor families. These findings suggest that poor and uneducated communities have a stronger vulnerability to human trafficking agents and exploitation. The baseline findings denote that the ‘deception for employment’ is the most popular method of recruitment of trafficking victims. The baseline survey indicates that trafficking incidents and victims have higher visibility and possible prevalence in Quetta, Rahim Yar Khan and Peshawar. There is also evidence of prevalence of internal trafficking in rural areas of NWFP, particularly in Nowshera, Mardan and Swabi.

More than 30 percent of trafficking victims interviewed were trafficked as children suggesting that children are highly vulnerable to trafficking in Pakistan, particularly those belonging to poorly educated and impoverished households. 35 percent of the trafficking victims are females and 43 percent of the respondents have been victims of child trafficking. The baseline findings suggest that these two communities are particularly vulnerable to external and internal human trafficking in Pakistan. The main origin countries for trafficking into Pakistan are Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Burma which are also the countries from where the largest number of illegal migration is present in Pakistan.

These findings reveal the need for human trafficking projects to focus on conducting basic socio-economic profiling of target communities through preferable systematic random sampling. Moreover, an effort should be made to target communities with lower education and income in the target areas, particularly for projects focusing on building community organisation and increasing awareness. Community organisations and NGOs working on human trafficking in localized areas should ensure that stakeholder across different income and educational groups are consulted in formulating development activities.

#### *Child and Women Trafficking*

The majority of research work on trafficking has been conducted on child trafficking in Pakistan and the only inter-agency working on human trafficking focuses on the theme of child trafficking. Therefore, in comparison to other forms of trafficking, there is better coverage of child trafficking by NGOs and international organisations in Pakistan. However, child trafficking research in Pakistan is still in its exploratory phase and the facts on the subject are still patchy and inconclusive. The main reason for the lack of better research is because of the lack of coordination and harmonisation among organisations working on the issue. There have been no conclusive findings of the baseline on the methods of recruitment of child trafficking victims. The majority of the child trafficking victims in the baseline survey have been recruited through ‘deception for employment’ and parental conspiracy by sale of children. However, secondary studies indicate different and wider number of major recruitment practices. Recruitment is another important area of child trafficking as understanding recruitment methods and practices can allow social worker and policy makers to develop better preventive and control programmes targeted at stopping child recruitment for trafficking.

The issue of child trafficking requires further evidence-based research. Training and awareness building activities on human trafficking can be improved by gathering better intelligence on recruitment methods of local agents and traffickers through community organisations and victim case studies. The information can help training of project staff members and community members on how to protect vulnerable children from trafficking agents and parental conspiracy. There is

for need research on vulnerable children communities in urban areas to find out the extent of trafficking in these communities. Civil society organisations working in urban areas should focus on exploring trafficking trends particularly within street children and child labour sectors. There is a need to explore the source regions of these children and target their origin communities with awareness and community building activities. The issue of camel jockey children that has been relatively well researched is a good example of the future research questions on the subject. Approximately 55% of the camel jockey returnees are from Rahim Yar Khan, followed by 8% from Dera Ghazi Khan and 7% from Muzaffar Garh. One of the questions for future research is certainly to explore those factors that may have played a part in augmenting and sustaining the trafficking of children from specific areas in Punjab and those factors that preventing spread of the practice in other regions within Punjab and other provinces.

The baseline survey findings confirm the reports of secondary studies that commercial and non-commercial sexual exploitation are one of the more common forms of women trafficking in Pakistan. As the majority of the victims have been recruited through forced marriage, this is one of the common forms of victimization in the Project areas. Accordingly, awareness building activities and training modules should reflect the types of exploitation and how the community should act to protect female members in the area. The majority of the female victims belong to the Bengali ethnic group as they represent 33 percent of female trafficking victims. The high visibility of female Bengali victims in the baseline study is in line with views of experts and social workers that there is a higher incidence of female trafficking from Bangladesh into Pakistan as well internally in Pakistan. The Afghan Pashtun and Hazara group is also highly vulnerable to trafficking as 28 percent of the victims belong to this group. Research on women trafficking in the country is neglected and therefore there is scarce information on external trafficking points, methods and vulnerable communities in localized areas. There is a strong need for research on women trafficking that can highlight the probable magnitude and scope of the problem so that existing developmental projects/programmes can be focused on these issues.

The baseline findings suggest that the illegal migrant populations of the Bengali, Afghan Pashtun and Hazara are the three major communities vulnerable to external and internal human trafficking in the Country. An important finding of the study is that the majority of the female respondents are child trafficking victims as 61 percent of the female victims surveyed were trafficked at the age of 17 years or less. The baseline study findings identify the need for further survey-based research on the nexus between legal and illegal migration within different illegal migrants or legalized migrant communities in Pakistan. The identification of vulnerable communities and the factor increasing their vulnerability are crucial for developing appropriate and effective intervention projects/programmes.

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## APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS SPECIFIC TO THE IMHST BASELINE

Term	Definition	Source
Abduction	The act of restraining another through the use or threat of Deadly Force or through fraudulent persuasion. The requisite restraint generally requires that the abductor intend to prevent the liberation of the abductee. Some states require that the abductee be a minor or that the abductor intend to subject the abductee to prostitution or illicit sexual activity	Adapted from the Legal Dictionary
Adoption, illegal (Illegal Adoption)	To take into one's family through illegal means and raise as one's own child	Adapted from standard dictionary
Adoption, legal (Legal Adoption)	To take into one's family through legal means and raise as one's own child	Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC), Solidarity Centre
Adult	A person above 18 years of age. In Pakistan all people of 18 years or more are considered as adults	Adapted from standard dictionary
Asylum Seeker	A person who has left their country of origin, has applied for recognition or a refugee in another country, and is awaiting a decision on their application	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Bonded Labour (1)	Service rendered by a worker under condition of bondage arising from economic considerations, notably indebtedness through a loan or an advance. Where debt is the root cause of bondage, the implication is that the worker (or dependents or heirs) is tied to a particular creditor for a specified or unspecified period until the loan is repaid.	International Organisation for Migration's (IOM's) Glossary on Migration
Bonded Labour (2)	When a person's labour is demanded as a means of repayment for a loan	Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)
Child	A person who at the time of commission of an offense is below the age of 18 years	sec 2 (b), Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, (No XXII)
Child Labour	Defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development	Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)
Child Prostitution	Commercial sexual exploitation of children is the exploitation by an adult with respect to a child or an adolescent – female or male – under 18 years old; accompanied by a payment in money or in kind to the child or adolescent (male or female) or to one or more third parties.	Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)
Commercial sexual exploitation of children	Commercial sexual exploitation of children is the exploitation by an adult with respect to a child or an adolescent – female or male – under 18 years old; accompanied by a payment in money or in kind to the child or adolescent (male or female) or to one or more third parties.	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Deception	The act of misleading another through intentionally-false statements or fraudulent actions	Adapted from the Legal Dictionary



Term	Definition	Source
Deportation	The act of a state in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing a non-national from its territory to his/her country of origin or a third country after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain	International Organisation for Migration's (IOM's) Glossary on Migration
Entry, illegal (Illegal Entry)	Refers to (immigrant) entry in a way that violates the laws of the destination country	Adapted from standard dictionary
Entry, Legal (Legal Entry)	Refers to (immigrant) entry in a way that does not violate the law of the destination country	Adapted from standard dictionary
Ethnicity (Ethnic)	Of, relating to, or characteristic of a sizable group of people sharing a common and distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic, tribal or cultural heritage. In the baseline survey ethnicity has been recorded as reported by the respondents.	Adapted from Merriam-Webster dictionary
Forced Labour	Work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which that person has not offered himself voluntarily/willingly	United Nations, Forced Labour Convention 1930
Forced Marriage	A forced marriage is a marriage that is performed under duress and without the full and informed consent or free will of both parties.	Adopted from Standard Dictionary
Forced Migration	A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine or development projects)	International Organisation for Migration's (IOM's) Glossary on Migration
Foreigner	A person belonging to, or owing an allegiance to, another state. See also alien and non-national	International Organisation for Migration's (IOM's) Glossary on Migration
Human Smuggling	Means the procurement, in order to obtain, directly, or indirectly, a financial or material benefit, of the illegal entry of a State part of which the person is not a national or permanent resident	United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons
Human Trafficking	Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation	United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons
Migration, Illegal (Illegal Migration)	The movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the origin, transit and destination countries is termed illegal	International Organisation for Migration's (IOM's) Glossary on Migration
Migration, legal (Legal Migration)	Refers to immigration across national borders through fair and official means in a way that does not violate the destination country's immigrations laws, nor the laws of the or country of origin	Adapted from standard dictionary
Nationality, based on birth	A legal relationship based on birth right that involves allegiance on the part of an individual and usually protection on the part of the state; Legal bond between a person and a state	International Organisation for Migration's (IOM's) Glossary on Migration

Term	Definition	Source
Nationality, based on naturalisation	A legal act or process of grant by a state of its nationality to a non-national on the application of the person concerned whereby the nationality gives that person rights and privileges of a native or citizen	International Organisation for Migration's (IOM's) Glossary on Migration
Recruitment	The act of enlisting an individual or group of people through deception, falsified information or material incentives for exploitation	Adapted from the definitions of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Refugee	A person owing to a well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or owing to such, is un willing to avail himself protection of that country	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Resident, Illegal (Illegal Resident)	Any person who does not or no longer, fulfil the conditions for presence in or residence on the territory of the state the person is living	Adapted from standard dictionary
Resident, legal (Legal Resident)	Any person who has acquired residential permit through fair and proper means, and fulfils the conditions for presence in or residence on the territory of the state the person is living	Adapted from standard dictionary
Victim	A person that is subjected to oppression, hardship, sexual abuse, or any other form of mistreatment, through coercive tactics, trickery or abduction (a victim of human trafficking is a person who is a victim of the crime of trafficking in persons)	Adapted from Merriam-Webster dictionary and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

## APPENDIX 2: CLASSIFICATION MATRIX

IMHST Activity	Age Group	Status in Transit	Legal Status at Destination (one or more transient status may be applicable)					General Victim Typology	
Illegal migration through human smuggling	Child	Male Child Smuggling	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Illegal Residence & Work	Legalized Residence	Child Prostitution	Child Labour
		Female Child Smuggling	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Illegal Residence & Work	Legalized Residence	Child Prostitution	Child Labour
	Adult	Male Smuggling	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Illegal Residence & Work	Legalized Residence	Forced Prostitution	Forced Labour
		Women Smuggling	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Illegal Residence & Work	Legalized Residence	Forced Prostitution	Forced Labour
External human trafficking	Infant	External Trafficking	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Illegal Residence & Work	Legalized Residence	Adoption	Child Labour
	Child	Male Child Trafficking	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Illegal Residence & Work	Legalized Residence	Forced Prostitution	Child Labour
		Female Child Trafficking	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Illegal Residence & Work	Legalized Residence	Forced Prostitution	Forced Labour
	Adult	Women Trafficking	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Illegal Residence & Work	Legalized Residence	Forced Prostitution	Forced Labour
		Male Adult Trafficking	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Illegal Residence & Work	Legalized Residence	Forced Prostitution	Forced Labour
Internal human trafficking	Infant	Internal Trafficking	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Child Prostitution	Child Labour
	Child	Male Child Internal Trafficking	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Child Prostitution	Child Labour
		Female Child Internal Trafficking	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Child Prostitution	Child Labour

IMHST Activity	Age Group	Status in Transit	Legal Status at Destination (one or more transient status may be applicable)					General Victim Typology	
	Adult	Male Adult Internal Trafficking	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Forced Labour	Forced Prostitution
		Female Adult Internal Trafficking	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Forced Labour	Forced Prostitution
Illegal migration by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking	Any	Legal Entry	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Legal Residence, Illegal Work	Legalized Residence	Forced Labour	Forced Prostitution
	Any	Illegal Entry	Asylum Seeker	Refugee	Illegal Residence	Illegal Work	Legalized Residence	Forced Labour	Forced Prostitution

## APPENDIX 3: STAKEHOLDER DATABASE

No.	Location	Name of Organisation	Activity	Concerned Representative met	Position
1	Islamabad	Action Aid Pakistan (AAPK)	Meeting conducted 2/Dec 1630-hrs; in constant contact with Ms. Shameela	Shameela Ahmed	Aeneas Expert
2	Karachi	Ansar Burney Welfare Trust (ABWT)	26/Nov email sent; 27/Nov confirmed meeting for 1600-hrs 28/Nov; 28/Nov conducted meeting	Syed Sarim Burney	Vice Chairman
3	Peshawar	Aurat Foundation	1/Dec conducted meeting	Akbar Ali Shah	Program Officer
4	Peshawar	Basic Education for Afghan Refugees (BEFARe)	26/Nov initial contact established; 27/Nov meeting decided on 0900-hrs 1/Dec with Mr. Fayyaz & Ms. Hina; 1/Dec meeting conducted; 13/Dec send Methodology and Tools; Mr. Fayyaz and Mr. Amin are Constantly in touch	Fayyaz Ali Khan; Hina Ambreen, Muhammad Amin	Manager Programming & Implementation; Project co-coordinators
5	Quetta	Basic Education for Afghan Refugees (BEFARe)	30/Dec – 2/Jan visited Quetta; 22/Jan received 50 questionnaires, in constant touch	Sikandar Shah Jillani, Beebarg Baloch, Habibullah, Muhammad Ebrahim	VC-PRISM Team Quetta
6	Karachi	Basic Education for Afghan Refugees (BEFARe)	several meetings with MR. Aminullah (completed 44-questionnaires), in constant touch	Aminullah Khan	Programme Officer
7	Rahim Yar Khan	Bunyard Foundation	22/Dec conducted meeting	Rana Ubaid Ali Najmi	Field Monitor
8	Islamabad	CHIP Training and Consulting (Pvt.) Ltd.	met in Dec 08	Irfan Farid	Managing Director
9	Peshawar	Community Appraisal & Motivation Programme (CAMP)	meeting on January 3, 2009	Naveed Shinwari	Chief Executive Officer

No.	Location	Name of Organisation	Activity	Concerned Representative met	Position
10	Quetta	DANESH	Not contacted	Rubina Anwar, Ishrat Altaf	Executive Director, Project Manager Child Right / Child Sexual Abuse Prevention
11	Islamabad	Farooq Azam	3/Dec confirmed meeting for 4/Dec; meeting conducted on 4/Dec ; in contact	Farooq Azam	Counter HST Policy Expert
12	Islamabad	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	27/Nov email sent ; 4/Dec conducted meeting; 13/Dec send letter of thanks along with meeting notes; is in constant touch via email and telephone	Wajid Zia, Kaiser Masood	Director AHST, Assistant Director AHST
13	Quetta	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	Not contacted	Sultan Afridi	Assistant Director (Anti Trafficking Unit)
14	Karachi	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	17/Dec visited FIA office for confirmation of meeting; 18/Dec re-visited FIA-office meeting confirmed for 20/Dec 1300-hrs; constantly in contact	Mir Zubair Mahmood; Mr. Riaz Gondal	Director FIA-Karachi, Deputy Director AHT Wing
15	Quetta	Governance Resource Centre (City District Government, Quetta)	Not contacted	Sami Jan Zarkoon	Coordinator GRC
16	Karachi	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP)	26/Nov contacted on tel; 27/Nov conducted meeting; 15/Jan – 5/Feb contacted for progress on Questionnaires	Abdul Hayee	Field Officer
17	Islamabad	International Labour Organisation – Pakistan Office (ILO)	Not contacted	Saifullah Chaudhry	Sr. Program Officer

No.	Location	Name of Organisation	Activity	Concerned Representative met	Position
18	Islamabad	International Organisation for Migration – Pakistan Office (IOM)	26/Nov sent email; -27/Nov telephone contact Ali Rehman,; 29/Nov contact for meeting, meeting confirm for 2/Dec; 2/Dec conducted meeting with Ali Rehman & Saleem Rehmat	Yuko Hamada, Ali Rehman, Saleem Rehmat	Program Manager
19	Rahim Yar Khan	Jaag Welfare Movement (JAAG)	17/Dec initial contact established will visit on; 18/Dec talk to Ms. Rukhsana and confirmed for visit to be started from 21/Dec; 19/Dec talk to Mr. Farooq and send an email; EBDM-Team: 20/Dec – 27/Dec Visited RYK for conducting Pilot survey; 15/Jan received 55 questionnaires; in constant touch	Abdul Rub Farooqi, Amer Nadeem, Rukhsana	Executive Director, Board Member, Coordinator
20	Peshawar	Khwendo Kor	27/Nov contacted on telephone Ms.Saira was busy in Workshop; 28/Nov meeting finalized for 1-Dec 1200-1300 at their office; 1/Dec conducted meeting	Saira; Khalid Mahmood	Program Focal Person, Program Director
21	Karachi	Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid (LHRLA)	12/Jan Contacted, Mr.Zia Awan refused to meet	Zia Ahmad Awan	President
22	Islamabad	Migration Management Cell (MMC), Ministry of Interior	10/Jan conducted meeting with Ms. Amna Imran	Amna Imran Khan; Zahid Abbassi	Deputy Secretary Planning, Prime Minister Secretariat
23	Karachi	National Aliens Registration Authority (NARA)	27/Nov tel contact; sent email; 28/Nov meeting after Eid ; 17/Dec visited NARA office and confirmed meeting for tomorrow; 18/Dec meeting conducted	Gul Muhammad Rind; Syed Nayab Zaidi	Director General; Deputy Director (Admin)
24	Islamabad	National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA)	GMK: meeting could not be held because no permission from Ministry of Interior	Ali Arshad Hakeem	Chairman

No.	Location	Name of Organisation	Activity	Concerned Representative met	Position
25	Peshawar	Noor Education Trust (NET)	Conducted meeting on 1/Dec; received 31 questionnaires 28/Jan	Zubaida Noor, Momina Arfeen, Aqeel Ahmad	Advocacy coordinator Field/Training coordinator; Field/Training coordinator
26	Rahim Yar Khan	Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organisation (PRWSWO)	22/Dec conducted meeting	Rafeeq Malik; M. Saleem Ahmed Khan	President; Senior Programme Officer
27	Peshawar	Police	meeting during end of January	Shah Salman	Additional Inspector General – Prisons NWFP
28	Karachi	Raasta Development Consultants (RAASTA)	19/Dec conducted meeting		Manager Research Unit
29	Islamabad	Sahil	2/Dec called & meeting decided for 3/Dec; 3/Dec conducted meeting	Rizwana, Adeel Ahmad, Nadra Hameed	Program Officer, Assistant Program Officer
30	Swabi	Samaji Behbood Rabeta Council (SBRC)	met on Jan 4 <sup>th</sup> in Swabi	Rual Ameen	Program Manager
31	Quetta	Sanjog	27/Nov sent email; meeting on 15-16 Dec. At Quetta; 15/Dec meeting to be re-schedule; 19/Dec tel contact meeting confirmed for 27/Dec; 1/Jan conducted meeting during their visit to Quetta	Saima Gull	Project co-ordinator (IMTIZAJ Project)
32	Karachi	Sindh Police	21/Jan visited Central Jail – KHI and discussed about conducting survey in the Jail	Syed Mumtaz Ahmed Burney	Deputy Inspector General, Prisons Sindh
33	Islamabad	Society for Human Rights & Prisoners' Aid (SHARP)	3/Dec meeting on 5/Dec 1000-hrs; 5/Dec unable to meet them due to some reasons	Qaiser Siddiqui	



No.	Location	Name of Organisation	Activity	Concerned Representative met	Position
34	Islamabad	Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)	26/Nov meeting decided for Dec-4; 3/Dec meeting conducted	Qindeel Shujaat	Executive Director
35	Islamabad	Struggle for Change (SACH)	27/Nov called but Khalida Salimi is out of country;; 2/Dec called & meeting finalized for 3/Dec, 3/Dec conducted meeting	Khalida Salimi	Director
36	Islamabad	United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	No meeting held	Not Available	Not Available
37	Islamabad	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	27/Nov email sent; 28/Nov tel. Contact; HT: 3/Dec contact establish with John Andrew, Ms.Laura and Almirall meeting confirm for 4/Dec. 1000-hrs; 4/Dec meeting conducted; 26/Jan received data on CD	Liza Finelli, Yasir Ayaz Khan, John Andrew, Laura, Almirall, Andre Heinrichs, Ahmad Jameel	Representative, Assistant, Senior Programme Officer, Law Enforcement Adv, National Consultant
38	Islamabad	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)	26/Nov email sent; 27/Nov Receive their response); 6/Dec conducted meeting	Yusuf Mahmood, Kilian Kleinschmidt	Officer in Charge, Asstt. Representative

## APPENDIX 4: TRAFFICKED VICTIM QUESTIONNAIRE

*Please read and understand the 'Ethical Guidelines for Interviewing Trafficked Victims and Smuggled Persons' before the interview.*

### Interview Record

Form code		To be filled by EBDM	
Referring Organisation			
Interviewer Name			
Date			Time
<b>1. Type of Referred Victim (circle all that apply)</b>			
1	2	3	4
Commercial Sex Worker	Bonded Labour	Forced Labour	Camel Jockey
5	6	7	8
Domestic Labour	Child Prostitution	Forced Marriage	Beggar
Other	→		
<b>2. Place of Interview</b>			
<b>3a. City</b>			<b>3b. Province</b>

### Background Information

4. Interviewee Code	TVQ -	5a. Ethnicity	
5b. Language		5c. Age	
5d. Gender		5e. Current Occupation	
6a. Birthplace	City, Village or Town	District / Province	Country
6b. Current Residence	City, Village, or Town	District	Province
7a. Place of Current Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Family	<input type="checkbox"/> Own	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter	Other →	
7b. Period of Stay in Current Location		7c. Is the current location your permanent residence?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8. Marital Status		9a. Household Size	
9b. Number of Dependents		9c. Earning Members	
10a. Monthly Household Income		10b. Monthly Household Expenditure	
11. Skill (if any)		12. Highest level of education achieved	

### Legal Status

13a. Legal Status in Pakistan			
1	2	3	4
Citizen	Legal Immigrant	Illegal Immigrant	Registered Refugee
5	6	13b. If Pakistani, do you have a birth certificate?	
Born in Pakistan but no legal proof of status	Applied for Registration		
14a. Do you have a CNIC?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	14b. Do you have a Passport?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
15. If not Pakistani, What is your nationality?		16. What other countries have you lived in?	

## History of Victimization

17a. How did your victimization start? (Recruitment)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adoption	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abduction/ Kidnapping	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deception for employment
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forced Marriage for money	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sold by parents or relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deception for marriage
Other _____ →						
17b. In what year did the above event take place?			17c. What was your age at the time?			
17d. Type of Exploitation (tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Begging	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prostitution	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sexual Abuse
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Camel Jockey	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forced Labour	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bonded Labour
Other , please indicate						
17e. Where did you live at that time?						
	City or Village		Province		Country	
17f. How long were you under exploitation?			17g. What was your occupation at the time?			
17h. Were you taken outside the country?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, go to <u>External Trafficked Victim Section</u>		If no, go to <u>Internal Trafficked Victim Section</u>	
	Yes	No				
<i>If not Pakistani, go to section History of Victimization (non-Pakistani)</i>						

## Externally Trafficked Victim (Pakistani)

18a. Which country were you taken to?		18b. What was the mode of your transportation outside the country?	
18c. How many others were with you during this journey?		18d. How long did this journey take?	
18e. How many years were you in the destination country?		18f. When did you return to Pakistan?	
18g. How did you manage to return to Pakistan?			

## Internally Trafficked Victim (Pakistani)

19a. Where were you taken by your captor?			
	Province	City or Village	Area
19b. How long you did you stay at this location?		19c. How were transported to this location?	
19d. How many others were transported with you?		19e. How did you manage to escape?	

**History of Victimization (Non-Pakistani)**

20a. What year did you arrive in Pakistan?		20b. What was the mode of your transportation to come to the country?	
20c. How long did this journey take?		20d. How many others were with you during this journey?	
20e. Which city did you arrive in?		20f. In which city, town or village have you spent most of your time in Pakistan?	
20g. How did you manage to escape?			
20h. When did you escape? (year)		20i. Have you tried to return to your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input type="checkbox"/> No
20j. Do you have family members, relatives or friends in Pakistan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	20k. How many people do you know who have also been trafficked from your country to Pakistan?

**Interviewer Comments**


*Please write down any clarifications to the answers or any other important information about the interviewee*

**The Interviewer is required to sign below after completion**

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## APPENDIX 5: ILLEGAL MIGRANT QUESTIONNAIRE

*Please read and understand the 'Ethical Guidelines for Interviewing Trafficked Victims and Smuggled Persons' before the interview.*

### Interview Record

Form code		<i>To be filled by EBDM</i>
Referring Organisation		
Interviewer Name		
Date		Time
1. Place of Interview		
2a. City		2b. Province

### Background Information

3. Interviewee Code	IMQ -	4a. Ethnicity	
4b. Language		4c. Age	
5a. Birthplace			
	City, Village or Town	District / Province	Country
5b. Current Residence			
	City, Village or Town	District	Province
6. Gender		7. Current Occupation	
8a. Place of Current Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Family	<input type="checkbox"/> Own	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter	Other →	
8b. Period of stay in current location		9. Is the current location your permanent residence?	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Yes
10. Skill (if any)		11. Highest level of education achieved	
12. Marital Status		13. Household Size	
14. Number of Dependents		15. Earning Members	
16. Monthly Household Income		17. Monthly Household Expenditure	

### Legal Status

18a. Legal Status in Pakistan			
1	2	3	4
Citizen	Legal Immigrant	Illegal Immigrant	Registered Refugee
5	6	18b. If Pakistani, do you have a birth certificate?	
Born in Pakistan but no legal proof of status	Applied for Registration		
19a. Do you have a CNIC?	<input type="checkbox"/>	19b. Do you have a Passport?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes		No
20. If not Pakistani, what is your nationality?			
	City, Town or Village	Province	Country
21. When did you arrive in Pakistan?		22. What other countries have you lived in?	

### Motivation to Illegally Migrate

23. What are the two most important reasons for choosing to illegally migrate abroad?	a.				
	b.				
24a. How did you enter the destination country?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24b. If legal method, what form of documentation did you have?		
	Legal Method	Illegal Method			
25a. Where did you live at that time?					
	City, Town or Village		District / Province	Country	
25b. Do you have any family members, friends or relatives in the destination country?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25c. Have any of your family members illegal migrated abroad and succeeded?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes	No		Yes	No

### Modes of Illegal Migration

26a. Which year was your first attempt to migrate illegally?		26b. What was your age at the time?				
26c. What was your occupation at the time?		26d. What was your household income at the time?				
27a. How many attempts have you made (or did you make) to illegally migrate?		27b. In which attempt did you succeed?				
28. What procedure did you use for illegal migration?  (tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forged Passport	<input type="checkbox"/>	Counterfeit Documents	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paid Mafia
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smuggling through unmanned borders with agent's help	<input type="checkbox"/>	Authentic Documents through Bribery	<input type="checkbox"/>	Overstay with Legal Visa
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recruited through deception	<input type="checkbox"/>	Travel Agency	Other, please specify	

29a. Did the agent approach you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29b. If legal method of entry, what was the cost of the visa?	
	Yes	No		
30a. If illegal method of entry, what were the charges of the agent?	Initial	Post-Arrival	30b. How did you arrange the money?	
31. Did you experience any abuse or physical harm during migration by the agent or transporter?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	32a. What was your route and final destination?	

	Yes	No		
32b. Did you reach your destination?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	32c. If yes, in how many days?	
	Yes	No		
32d. If not, where were you apprehended?			33. How many people were travelling with you?	

### Illegal Immigration Trend in the Community

34a. How many people do you know who have tried and failed?		34b. How many people do you know who have reached their destination?	
34c. How many people do you know who have died during the journey?		34d. How many people do you know who have legally migrated abroad?	
34e. How many people do you know who have been deported from the destination country?		34f. Will you try again to illegally migrate, if you have a chance	
34g. If the answer is no to Q34f, please explain why?			

**If the Illegal Migrant has been exploited, abused or abducted:**

35a. Have you been exploited, forced or sexually abused by your agent or transporters?		35b. Did you know this could happen to you before decided to migrate illegally?	
35c. Type of Exploitation (tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Begging	<input type="checkbox"/> Prostitution	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Abuse
	<input type="checkbox"/> Camel Jockey	<input type="checkbox"/> Forced Labour	<input type="checkbox"/> Bonded Labour
Others, please specify	1.	2.	3.
35d. At what point did you become captive?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inflow	Before Entering Pakistan	After Entering Pakistan
Outflow	Before Leaving Pakistan	After Leaving Pakistan	After Stay Abroad
35e. In which city did you spend most of your time?		35f. When did you escape or get rescued?	

**Interviewer Comments**


Please write down any clarifications to the answers or any other important information about the interviewee

**The Interviewer is required to sign below after completion**

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## APPENDIX 6: EXPERT QUESTIONNAIRE

Please complete this questionnaire to provide information about your Organisation's background and experience working with illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking (IMHST) in Pakistan. This is a questionnaire to collect your expert opinion and perspectives on the subject. Please read submission instructions on the last page.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>
-------------	-------------

### Background of the Organisation

<b>1a. Name of Organisation</b> (please enter full name in words)						
<b>1b. Acronym of the Organisation</b>			<b>1c. Age of the Organisation</b>			
<b>2a. Head Office Location</b>						
	City	Province	Country			
<b>2b. Mandate of the Organisation</b>						
<b>2c. Head of Organisation</b>						
	Last	First	M.I.			
<b>2d. Title of Organisation Head</b>						
<b>3. Geographic Coverage</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sindh	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baluchistan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Punjab
	<input type="checkbox"/>	N.W.F.P.	<input type="checkbox"/>	FATA	<input type="checkbox"/>	FANA
<b>4. Organisation Type</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Govt. Agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	CBO	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO
	<input type="checkbox"/>	INGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	IGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	Private

### Interviewee Background

<b>5a. Interviewee Name</b>					
	Last	First	M.I.		
<b>5b. Position Title</b>			<b>5c. Position Since</b>		
<b>5d. Area (s) of Expertise</b>	1.	2.	3.		
<b>5e. Gender</b>			<b>5f. Age</b>		
<b>5g. Highest level of education achieved</b>			<b>5h. How many years have you worked on at any level with Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Pakistan?</b>		

### Work of the Organisation on IMHST

<b>6a. What is your Organisation's primary area (s) of work?</b>  (Tick all that apply)  Other →	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Women's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Welfare & Shelter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Child's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugee Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rights Advocacy
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Law Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	Policymaking
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Illegal Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human Trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Development
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>6c. In what area has the Organisation focused on most among three areas? (Tick all that apply)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Illegal Migration	<b>6d. How long has the Organisation been working on the selected areas of IMHST?</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human Trafficking					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human Smuggling					

### Human Trafficking Trends

7a. What is the estimated number of trafficking victims that your Organisation has encountered overall?		7b. What is the estimated number of trafficking victims your Organisation has encountered in the past one year?	
7c. What is the estimated average number of trafficking victims your Organisation encounters in a month?		7d. How many foreign nationals trafficked into Pakistan has your Organisation encountered in the past year?	
7e. How Pakistani national trafficked out of Pakistan have you encountered in the past year?		7f. How many internally trafficked persons have you encountered in the past year?	
7g. What is the estimated number of foreigners trafficked in to Pakistan has your Organisation encountered overall?		7h. What is the estimated number of internally trafficked persons your Organisation has encountered overall?	

### Social Characteristics of Trafficked Victims

8a. What are the three main ethnic groups externally trafficked Pakistani victims come from?	1.	2.	3.
--	----	----	----

8b. What are the three main ethnic groups internally trafficked Pakistani victims come from?	1.	2.	3.
--	----	----	----

8b. What are the main regions that trafficked Pakistani victims come from?			
--	--	--	--

8c. Please list all the countries from which trafficking victims you worked with have been trafficked?	a.	b.	c.
	d.	e.	f.
	g.	h.	i.

8d. Please list all the countries to which trafficking victims you have worked with have been trafficked?	a.	b.	c.
	d.	e.	f.
	g.	h.	h.

8e. What is the age of the majority of trafficking victims you have handled? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0-10 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	10-15 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	15-18 yrs
	<input type="checkbox"/>	18-21 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	22-25 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	26-30 yrs
	<input type="checkbox"/>	31-40 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	41-50 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	51 and above

8f. Please describe the socio-economic backgrounds of the victims you have encountered? (e.g. class, poverty level, occupation; income levels)						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Modes of Trafficking

<b>9a. How do you encounter these trafficking victims?</b> (Tick all that apply)  <b>Other</b> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	As a walk-in seeking assistance as trafficking victim	<input type="checkbox"/>	As a walk-in seeking other forms of victim assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seeking health-related assistance
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Referred by a law enforcement agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Referred by community Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Referred by friends or family
	<input type="checkbox"/>	During law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Receiving deportees	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registering illegal aliens
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

<b>9b. How were the trafficking victims you have worked with transported?</b> (Tick all that apply)  <b>Other</b> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	Private Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plane
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boat	<input type="checkbox"/>	On foot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't Know
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

<b>9c. Please estimate what percentage of the trafficking victims you have handled in each category.</b>  <b>Other</b> →	Adult Sex Worker		Bonded Labour	
	Sexually Exploited Minor		Camel Jockey	
	Domestic Labour		Forced Labour	
	Child Prostitute		Child Soldier	

<b>9d. In your opinion what are the main economic sectors in which forced labour and bonded labour are used in Pakistan?</b>	1.	2.	3.
	4.	5.	6.
	7.	8.	9.

<b>9e. In your opinion what are the main markets for trafficked commercial sex workers in Pakistan?</b>			
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## Organisational Reporting on Trafficking

<b>What form of information on trafficking do you generate, gather or publish?</b> (Tick all that apply)  <b>Other</b> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	Survey Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annual Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Statistics
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Media Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	Case Studies	<input type="checkbox"/>	Workshop Material
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Illegal Migrant or Smuggled Persons Trends

<b>11a. What is the estimated number of illegal migrants that your Organisation has encountered overall?</b>		<b>11b. What is the estimated number of illegal migrants your Organisation has encountered in the past one year?</b>				
<b>11c. What is the estimated average number of illegal migrants your Organisation encounters in a month?</b>		<b>11d. How many foreign illegal migrants coming into Pakistan have you encountered in the past year?</b>				
<b>11e. How many Pakistani nationals who illegally migrated abroad have you encountered in the last year?</b>		<b>11f. How many Pakistani deportees have you handled in the past year?</b>				
<b>11e. What are the three main ethnic groups Pakistani illegal migrants come from?</b>	1.	2.	3.			
<b>11f. What are the main regions Pakistani illegal migrants come from?</b>	1.	2.	3.			
	4.	5.	6.			
	7.	8.	9.			
<b>11g. Please list all the countries from which illegal migrants you worked with have migrated from?</b>	a.	b.	c.			
	d.	e.	f.			
	g.	h.	i.			
<b>11h. Please list all the countries to which illegal migrants you have worked with migrated to?</b>	a.	b.	c.			
	d.	e.	f.			
	g.	h.	h.			
<b>11i. What is the age of the majority of illegal migrants you have handled? (Tick all that apply)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0-10 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	10-15 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	15-18 yrs
	<input type="checkbox"/>	18-21 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	22-25 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	26-30 yrs
	<input type="checkbox"/>	31-40 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	41-50 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	51 and above
<b>11j. Please describe the socio-economic backgrounds of the Pakistani illegal migrants you have encountered? (e.g. class, poverty level, occupation; income levels)</b>						
<b>11k. Please describe the socio-economic backgrounds of the foreign illegal migrants you have encountered? (e.g. class, poverty level, occupation; income levels)</b>						
<b>11l. Please list the cities and towns where the major illegal migrant communities are residing in?</b>						

## Modes of Illegal Migration

<b>12a. How do you encounter these illegal migrants? (Tick all that apply)</b>  <b>Other</b> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	As a walk-in seeking assistance as trafficking victim	<input type="checkbox"/>	As a walk-in seeking other forms of victim assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seeking health-related assistance
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Referred by a law enforcement agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Referred by community Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Referred by friends or family
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

<b>12b. How were the illegal migrants you have worked with illegally cross the border? (Tick all that apply)</b>  <b>Other</b> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	Private Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plane
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boat	<input type="checkbox"/>	On foot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forged Passports
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Bribery

<b>12c. In your opinion what are the main economic sectors in which illegal migrants are working in Pakistan?</b>	1.	2.	3.
	4.	5.	6.
	7.	8.	9.

<b>12d. In your opinion what are the main economic sectors in which Pakistani illegal migrants are working abroad?</b>	1.	2.	3.
	4.	5.	6.
	7.	8.	9.

## Organisational Reporting on Illegal Migration

<b>13. What form of information on illegal migrants do you generate, gather or publish? (Tick all that apply)</b>  <b>Other</b> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	Survey Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annual Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Statistics
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Media Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	Case Studies	<input type="checkbox"/>	Workshop Material
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Please share any further comments including any views on the study**


**Please sign after completion**

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To be filled by EBDM:

<b>Form code</b>		<b>Organisation Code</b>	
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## APPENDIX 7: GUIDELINES FOR SURVEYORS

### Ethical Guidelines for the Field Surveyors

The **interviewer** is **required to read and follow** the TEN GUIDING PRINCIPLES to the ethical and safe conduct of interviews with women who have been trafficked. The same ethical principles should be followed for interviews with minors and smuggled persons. Smuggled persons, although willingly embark upon illegal migration, experience considerable trauma and it is recommended that same ethic guidelines should be followed.

- 1. Do no harm**  
Treat each interviewee and the situation as if the potential for harm is extreme until there is evidence to contrary. Do not undertake any interview that will make the interviewee's situation worse in the short term or longer term.
- 2. Know your subject and assess the risks**  
Learn the risks associated with trafficking and each interviewee's case before undertaking an interview.
- 3. Prepare Referral Information – Do not make promises that you cannot fulfil**  
Be prepared to provide information in an interviewee's native language and the local language (if different) about appropriate legal, health, shelter, social support and security services, and to help with referral, if requested.
- 4. Adequately select and prepare interpreters, and co-workers**  
Weigh the risks and benefits associated with employing interpreters, co-workers or others, and develop adequate methods for screening and training.
- 5. Ensure anonymity and confidentiality**  
Protect a respondent's identity and confidentiality throughout the entire interview process—from the moment he/she is contacted through the time that details of his/her case are made public.
- 6. Get Informed Consent**  
Make certain that each respondent clearly understands the content and purpose of the interview, the intended use of the information, their right not to answer questions, their right terminate the interview at any time, and their right to put restrictions on how the information is used.
- 7. Listen to and respect each interviewee's assessment of his/her situation and risk their safety**  
Recognize that each interviewee will have different concerns, and that the way he/she views his/her concerns may be different from how others assess them.
- 8. Do not re-traumatize a woman**  
Do not ask questions intended to provoke an emotionally charged response. Be prepared to response to an interviewee's distress and highlight her strengths.
- 9. Be prepared for emergency intervention**  
Be prepared to respond if an interviewee says he/she is in imminent danger.
- 10. Put information collected to good use**  
Use information in a way that benefits an individual person or that advances the development of good policies and interventions for the subjects.

*Source:*

Cathy Zimmerman and Charlotte Watts, WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Interviewing Trafficked Women (2003)

## Instructions for the Field Surveyors of the Trafficking Victim Questionnaire

These instructions have been prepared to guide surveyors in using the interview opportunity to effectively complete the Baseline Questionnaire for a Trafficking Victim. The instructions have been structured in the form of specific instructions by question number. The surveyors are required to strictly follow these instructions for completing the questionnaire.

### Definition of a Baseline

A baseline by definition is a measurement or calculation used as a basis for comparison. The Baseline Survey on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking (IMHST) will serve as a snapshot of current magnitude of IMHST in Pakistan. The baseline survey on IMHST will be used to gauge the trends, methods, sites, actors and victims of IMHST in Pakistan to build a benchmark of these activities in Pakistan. The IMHST benchmark assessment will be used to generate analysis, measure progress and evaluate impact that the C-PRISM project is yielding in the four project areas.

### The C-PRISM Project

The 'Baseline Survey on Illegal Migration and Human Smuggling & Trafficking in Pakistan' is part of Action Aid UK's project '**The Promotion of Rights, Capacity Building Measures and Initiatives to Curb Illegal & Temporary Migration including Human Smuggling & Trafficking**' (C-PRISM). The C-PRISM project is funded by the European Commission's AENEAS Programme for the financial and technical assistance to third-world countries in the field of migration and asylum. Action Aid UK is implementing the C-PRISM project through Action Aid Pakistan partnered with the Basic Education for Awareness Reforms and Empowerment/Basic Education for Afghan Refugees (BEFARe) in Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi and JAAG Welfare Organisation in Rahim Yar Khan. The C-PRISM project aims to address issues of illegal migration, temporary migrants, human smuggling & trafficking and migrant rights in Pakistan through building, training and enhancing Community Organisations (Cos) to effectively focus on migrant issues in their target communities. The project will contribute to bringing about wide-spread awareness on illegal migration, human smuggling & trafficking (IMHST) in Pakistan in lieu of supporting national and international initiatives on the issue.

Please read the Ethical Guidelines and IMHST Glossary in preparation for the survey.

### Specific Instructions by question number

Question No.	Instructions
1	Circle the type of victim you are about to interview. Please use the IMHST Glossary provided to understand the definition of these terms. Please circle more than one if applicable.
2	Please indicate what type of location the interview is being conducted e.g. Shelter Home, School, Refugee Camp, Victim's Home etc.
3	Write down the name of the village, tehsil and district where the interview is taking place.
4	Enter the number of the interviewee. This will be the only identification code of the interviewee. Names cannot be entered to maintain confidentiality.
5a	Enter the ethnic group the interviewee belongs to.



Question No.	Instructions
5b	Enter <u>only</u> the language that the interviewee speaks fluently.
5c	Enter the current age of the interviewee and confirm by examining the identification card if the interviewee is not sure.
6a	Enter the tehsil, district and country that the interviewee was born in.
6b	Enter the village or town, tehsil and district that the interviewee currently resides in.
7a	Please select the place of the interviewee's residence, if it is with family (Family), self supported home (Own) or at a community welfare location (shelter). Please enter the description if it is not covered in the first three options under (Other)
7b	Enter the time period the interviewee has been staying at the current residence. If the interviewee is a migrant labourer or frequently travels, please enter the time period the interviewee resides at the current location.
7c	There are two possibilities here: If the interviewee is a migrant labourer or mobile worker – please indicate (NO) If the interviewee is only temporarily living there – please indicate (NO) If the respondent is living at the residence most of the time of the year, please indicate (YES)
8	Enter (Single), (Married), (Divorced), (Separated) – as applicable; Please use 'separated' in the situation where the respondent is still married but no living anymore with the other.
9a	Enter the total number of members living at the current residence of the respondent.
9b	Number of Dependents
9c	Number of Earning Members
10a	Total Income of all earning members
10b	Monthly Household expenditures
11	Write down the skills of the person for example: carpenter, mason, driving, welding or nothing
12	Education level of the person interviewed example: Uneducated, Primary, Middle, Matric, Inter,, Graduate, Masters etc.
13a	Tick 1 – if the person is Pakistan1 Tick 2 - if the person is not Pakistani but registered with NARA Tick 3 – if the person entered Pakistan illegally and staying Tick 4 – if the person is migrated to Pakistan and properly registered as refugee Tick 5 – if this person is born in Pakistan but have no legal document Tick 6 – if the person is not Pakistani but have applied for registration
13b	Possible answers are Yes or No
14a	Possible answers are Yes or No
14b	Possible answers are Yes or No
15	If the person is not Pakistani than write the name of the country where he/she is born
16	Write down the names of the countries where this person is being taken to
17a	Tick the correct answer
17b	Please write down the year, example: 2001 if the person does not recall the year than ask him/her when the incident took place, or how long ago and then write the appropriate year after calculation
17c	What was the age of the victim at the time of victimization
17d	Tick all the appropriate answers. If there are more answers please write in other column
17e	Write down the place where the person was at the time of victimization

Question No.	Instructions
17f	How long the person has been victimized
17g	What was the profession of the victim at the time of victimization
17h	Possible answers are Yes or No If the victim is Pakistani and was taken out of the country then go to the Externally Trafficked Victim (Pakistani) section of the questionnaire If the victim is Pakistani and was taken/abducted/bought/bought within country then go to the Internally Trafficked Victim (Pakistani) section of the questionnaire If the victim is not Pakistani then go to the History of Victimization (Non-Pakistani) section of the questionnaire
18a	Write down the names of the countries where the victim was taken to and/or through
18b	Please write down in detail the route and the means of travel used for example: taken to Quetta by bus from there taken to Mand Billo by bus from there cross the border on foot and taken to Iranian border village from there taken to Turkey border in a truck and from there to Greece in the boat etc.
18c	Write down the number of people (who were accompanying the victim after crossing the border)
18d	How much time was consumed from leaving home to reaching the destination
18e	How much time was spent at the destination, please write down days, months and years
18f	Write down the year of return or deportation to Pakistan
18g	Write down in detail how the victim was brought into Pakistan
19a	Which place was the victim was taken to
19b	How much time was spent at the destination, please write down days, months and years
19c	How was the victim moved from one place to another
19d	How many other people were there with him/her during movement/ transport/ holding
19e	Please write down in detail how the victim manage to escape or recovered and how he/she returned home
20a	In which year the victim arrive in Pakistan
20b	What means/sources were used to enter into Pakistan
20c	How much time was consumed during the journey
20d	How many other people were there with him/her after crossing the border
20e	Through which place was the victim brought into Pakistan, write the name of the place at which border was crossed
20f	Victim spent most of his/her time in which area of Pakistan
20g	How the victim managed to escape or was recovered
20h	In which year did the event take place
20i	Possible answers are Yes or No
20j	Possible answers are Yes or No
20k	Victim knows about how many other people who were brought here from his/her country

## Instructions for the Field Surveyors of the Illegal Migrant Questionnaire

These instructions have been prepared to guide surveyors in using the interview opportunity to effectively complete the Baseline Questionnaire for an Illegal Migrant. The instructions have been structured in the form of specific instructions by question number. The surveyors are required to strictly follow these instructions for completing the questionnaire.

### Definition of a Baseline

A baseline by definition is a measurement or calculation used as a basis for comparison. The Baseline Survey on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking (IMHST) will serve as a snap shot of current magnitude of IMHST in Pakistan. The baseline survey on IMHST will be used to gauge the trends, methods, sites, actors and victims of IMHST in Pakistan to build a benchmark of these activities in Pakistan. The IMHST benchmark assessment will be used to generate analysis, measure progress and evaluate impact that the C-PRISM project is yielding in the four project areas.

### The C-PRISM Project

The 'Baseline Survey on Illegal Migration and Human Smuggling & Trafficking in Pakistan' is part of Action Aid UK's project '**The Promotion of Rights, Capacity Building Measures and Initiatives to Curb Illegal & Temporary Migration including Human Smuggling & Trafficking**' (C-PRISM). The C-PRISM project is funded by the European Commission's AENEAS Programme for the financial and technical assistance to third-world countries in the field of migration and asylum. Action Aid UK is implementing the C-PRISM project through Action Aid Pakistan partnered with the Basic Education for Awareness Reforms and Empowerment/Basic Education for Afghan Refugees (BEFARe) in Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi and JAAG Welfare Organisation in Rahim Yar Khan. The C-PRISM project aims to address issues of illegal migration, temporary migrants, human smuggling & trafficking and migrant rights in Pakistan through building, training and enhancing Community Organisations (Cos) to effectively focus on migrant issues in their target communities. The project will contribute to bringing about wide-spread awareness on illegal migration, human smuggling & trafficking (IMHST) in Pakistan in lieu of supporting national and international initiatives on the issue.

Please read the Ethical Guidelines and IMHST Glossary in preparation for the survey.

### Specific Instructions by question number

Question No.	Instructions
1	Please indicate what type of location the interview is being conducted e.g. Shelter Home, School, Refugee Camp, Victim's Home etc.
2	Write down the name of the village, tehsil and district where the interview is taking place.
3	Enter the number of the interviewee. This will be the only identification code of the interviewee. Names cannot be entered to maintain confidentiality.
4a	Enter the ethnic group the interviewee belongs to. Like Afghani, Bengali, Punjabi, Saraiki, Uzbek etc.
4b	Enter <u>only</u> the language that the interviewee speaks fluently. Like Bengali, Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Urdu etc.
4c	Enter the current age of the interviewee and confirm through examining identification card if the interviewee is not sure.

Question No.	Instructions
5a	Enter the tehsil, district and country that the interviewee was born in.
5b	Enter the village or town, tehsil and district that the interviewee currently resides in.
6	Please enter the sex of the Interviewee (Male or Female)
7	Enter the current occupation of the Interviewee the options could be Un-employed, Teacher, Driver, Plumber, Electrician, Labour etc. Please tick any one of the following options Family (if the interviewee is living with his/her family)
8a	Own (if the interviewee has his/her own residence) Shelter (if the interviewee is living at the Shelter House) Other (if the interviewee is living at some other place)
8b	Please write down the duration of his/her stay at the current location
9	If the Interviewee is living here permanently than tick Yes otherwise tick on No
10	Enter the kind of skills that the interviewee, eg. No Skills, Teaching, Driving, Plumbing, Electric fittings, Masonry etc.
11	Highest level of education that the interviewee has achieved Marital Status of the interviewee could be Married
12	Un-Married Divorcee Widow
13	Number of people including Male, Female and Children living in the house with the interviewee
14	Total number of people who are not earning
15	Total number of people who are earning
16	Total Monthly income of the all earning members of the family
17	Total Monthly expenses of the family
18a	Please select any 1 option out of 6 options given
18b	The option could be Yes or No
19a	The option could be Yes or No
19b	The option could be Yes or No
20	Enter the Village or Town or City, Province and Country that the interviewee belongs to , please write down the name of the Country if no more details are available
21	Please enter the Year like 2001, 2002 or number of years like 1 year, 6 months etc.
22	Please write down the names of the countries where the interviewee has been taken or lived, please write nil if not applicable
23	Please write down the two most important factors that motivated the interviewee to migrate illegally
24a	Please select any one of the option
24b	The documentations can include, Valid Visa or Permit to enter into the country
25a	Please write down the details of the place where the Interviewee first arrive at destination country
25b	The option could be Yes or No
25c	The option could be Yes or No
26a	Please enter the Year like 2001, 2002 etc.
26b	Please enter the age in years
26c	Enter the occupation of the Interviewee at the time of migration. The options could be Un-employed, Teacher, Driver, Plumber, Electrician, Labour etc.
26d	Total Monthly income of all earning members of the family (at the time of migration)
27a	Number of attempts made to migrate illegally 1 or 2 or 3 etc.
27b	In which attempt succeeded to migrate 1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> or not succeeded
28	Please tick the options that apply, Also please specify the details if any other option is adopted
29a	The option could be Yes or No
29b	Please enter the amount that the interviewee has paid to get the Visa
30a	Please separately enter the charges taken by the Agent before and after reaching the destination
30b	Possible answers could be, Taken Loan, Sold Assets, any other please write down
31	If the interviewee has come across to any difficulty during his/her journey or he/she has been physically tortured the option would be Yes otherwise No Please specify the route of destination in sequence, example
32a	Quetta to Mand Bilo by Bus, Mand Bilo to Irani-Village (Chaharbagh) by Walk, Chaharbagh to Turkey border by Truck, Turkey to Cyprus by Boat
32b	The option could be Yes or No

Question No.	Instructions
32c	Enter number of days that it took to reach destination from the origin
32d	Please write the place where he/she was apprehended
33	Please enter the number of people travelling with you
34a	Please enter the number
34b	Please enter the number of people who you know have successfully reached their destination (i.e by using illegal way of migration)
34c	Please enter the number of people who you know are died while travelling abroad illegally
34d	Please enter the number of people who you know migrated legally
34e	Please enter the number of people who you know have travelled illegally, were arrested and deported
34f	The option could be Yes or No
34g	If the interviewee does not want to use the same procedure, please explain why he doesn't want to use that method again
35a	If the interviewee has come across any difficulty during his/her journey or has been physically tortured or sexually abused by the Agent or Transporters the option would be Yes otherwise No
35b	The option could be Yes or No
35c	Please tick the options that apply, also please specify the details if any other type of exploitation is adopted
35d	Tick any one option from Inflow if the Interviewee has migrated to Pakistan Tick any one option from Outflow if the Interviewee has been migrated from Pakistan
35e	Write the name of the place where interviewee has spent most of his/her time in the destination country
35f	Enter the year (yyyy format)

## APPENDIX 8: NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES – REGISTERED AT NARA

AFGHANISTAN	IRAN	MALAYSIA	SOUTH KOREA
ALBANIA	IRAQ	MALDIVES	SRI LANKA
ALGERIA	IVORY COST	MAURITIUS	SUDAN
ANGOLA	JORDAN	MOROCCO	SWITZERLAND
AUSTRALIA	KAZAKASTAN	MOZAMBIQUE	TAJKISTAN
AZERBAIJAN	KENYA	NALI	TANZANIA
BANGLADESH	KYRGYSTAN	NEPAL	THAILAND
BENIN	LEBANON	NIGER	TOGO
BOSNIA	LIBERIA	NIGERIA	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
BURMA	MADAGASCAR	OMAN	TUNIS
BURUNDI	MALAWI	SOMALIA	TURKEY
CAMEROON	MALAYSIA	PALESTINE	U.S.A.
CANADA	UZBIKISTAN	PHILIPPINES	UGANDA
CHILE	IRAN	RUSSIA	UAE
CHINA	IRAQ	RWANDA	VENEZUELLA
CONGO	IVORY COST	SAUDI ARABIA	WEST INDIES
DJIBOUTI	GERMANY	SENEGAL	ZAIRE
EGYPT	GHANA	SIERRA LEONE	ZAMBIA
ETHOPIA	GUINEA-BISSAU	FRANCE	INDONESIA
FIJI ISLAND	INDIA	SYRIA	ZIMBABWE
GAMBIA	SOUTH AFRICA		

*Source: National Alien Registration Authority (NARA), 2008*

## APPENDIX 9: POPULATION OF ILLEGAL MIGRANT IN GOTHS, COLONIES IN THE DISTRICTS OF KARACHI, 2008

District	Goth	Population
Malir	Awami Colony	10,000
Malir	Bilal Colony	15,000
Malir	Chakra Goth	8,000
Malir	Ali Akber Shah Goth	15,000
Malir	Jumma Goth	8,000
Malir	Lalu Goth	5,000
Malir	Chasma Goth	8,000
Malir	Daud Goth	5,000
Malir	Lasi Goth No.1	27,000
Malir	Ayub Goth	2,000
Malir	Sofiya Goth	1,000
Malir	Saiful Goth	500
Malir	Dhani Bux Goth	300
Malir	Faqeera Goth	200
Malir	Gul Goth	200
Malir	Dildar Goth	2,000
Malir	Jamali Goth	1,000
Malir	Dada Bux Goth	500
Malir	Scout Colony	1,000
Central	Mujahid Colony	15,000
Central	Moosa Goth	20,000
Central	Rehmanabad	24,000
Central	Aisha Manzil	10,000
Central	North Nazimabad	3,000
Central	Kausar Niazi Colony	2,000
Central	Kachunda Goth	2,000
Central	Gulberg	6,000
Central	Maskeenabad	13,000
Central	Fareedpur Colony	3,000
Central	Malik Anwar Goth	2,000
Central	Ali Mohammed Goth	2,000
Central	Muslim Town	500
Central	Sindhi Hotel (1)	500
Central	Lal Market	500
Central	Shahnawaz Bhutto Colony	3,000
Central	Muslim Colony	8,000
Central	Dastagir (F.B. Area)	3,000
Central	Azizabad	3,000
Central	Dhobi Para	5,000
Central	Liaquatbad	2,000

District	Goth	Population
Central	Nazimabad	5,000
Central	Sindhi Hotel (2)	1,500
East	Habibullah Mohallah	15,000
East	Sabeel Mohallah	15,000
East	Meezan Mohallah	20,000
East	Pir Colony	15,000
East	Teen Tati West	10,000
East	Gharibabad	1,000
West	Mohammedi Colony Mohallah	90,000
West	Pak Muslim Burma Colony	55,000
West	Macher Colony	65,000
West	Mohammedi Colony	50,000
West	Bismillah Hotel	25,000
South	Garden	15,000
South	Agra Taj	2,500
South	Juna Market	3,000

Source: *The News*, December 15, 2008; Salis bin Perwaiz, 'Crackdown on Illegal Migrants Expected'



## APPENDIX 10: GLOBAL OVERSEAS PAKISTANI POPULATION

### AFRICA

S. No.	Name of country	No. Overseas Pakistanis
1.	Algeria	34
2.	Botswana	160
3.	Comoros	11
4	Djibouti	30
5.	Egypt (UAR)	415
6	Ghana	152
7.	Kenya	1,862
8.	Libya	30,000
9.	Madagascar	11
10	Mauritius	43
11	Morocco	38
12	Niger	62
13	Nigeria	292
14	Senegal	26
15	Seychelles	5
16	South Africa	2,500
17	Sudan	200
18	Tanzania	950
19.	Zimbabwe	400
20.	Others	773
	Total	37,964

*Source: OPF Yearbook 2004-2005*

### AMERICAS

S. No.	Name of country	No. Overseas Pakistanis
1.	Argentina	30
2.	Bolivia	50
3.	Brazil	180
4.	Canada	250,000
5.	Chile	200
6.	Colombia	10
7.	Mexico	150
8.	Paraguay	12
9.	Peru	250
10.	Surinam	3
11.	USA	600,000
12.	Others	500
	Total	851,385

*Source: OPF Yearbook 2004-2005*

ASIA AND FAR EAST (Excluding Middle East)

S. No.	Name of country	No. Overseas Pakistanis
1.	Azerbaijan	200
2.	Bangladesh	310
3.	Brunei Darussalam	500
4.	China	653
5.	DPR Korea (North Korea)	-
6.	Hong Kong	20,000
7.	Indonesia	400
8.	Iran	11,500
9.	Japan	12,500
10.	Kazakhstan	500
11.	Kyrgystan	360
12.	Malaysia	10,000
13.	Maldives	100
14.	Myanmar	51
15.	Nepal	46
16.	Philippines	1,000
17.	Russian Federation	1,500
18.	Singapore	1,600
19.	South Korea	7,000
20.	Sri Lanka	369
21.	Tajikistan	30
22.	Thailand	1,980
23.	Turkmenistan	243
24.	Ukraine	1,620
25.	Uzbekistan	75
26.	Vietnam	25
27.	Others	231
	Total	72,793

Source: OPF Yearbook 2004-2005

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

S. No.	Name of country	No. Overseas Pakistanis
1.	Australia	20,000
2.	New Zealand	3,000
	Total	23,000

Source: OPF Yearbook 2004-2005

EUROPE

S. No.	Name of country	No. Overseas Pakistanis
1.	Austria	3,500
2.	Belgium	14,500
3.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	16
4.	Bulgaria	16
5.	Croatia	1
6.	Cyprus	1,100

S. No.	Name of country	No. Overseas Pakistanis
7.	Denmark	20,250
8.	Finland	525
9.	France	50,000
10.	Germany	52,668
11.	Greece	32,500
12.	Hungary	45
13.	Ireland	7,000
14.	Italy	18,624
15.	Moldova	10
16.	Netherlands	40,000
17.	Norway	36,400
18.	Poland	180
19.	Portugal	6,000
20.	Romania	710
21.	Serbia and Montenegro	2
22.	Spain	2,000
23.	Sweden	5,250
24.	Switzerland	2,415
25.	Turkey	38
26.	United Kingdom	800,000
27.	Others	1,284
	Total	1,095,034

*Source: OPF Yearbook 2004-2005*

#### MIDDLE EAST

S. No.	Name of country	No. Overseas Pakistanis
1.	Bahrain	45,000
2.	Iraq	456
3.	Jordan	8,000
4.	Kuwait	100,000
5.	Lebanon	700
6.	Oman	85,000
7.	Qatar	52,500
8.	Saudi Arabia	1,100,000
9.	Syria	517
10.	UAE	500,000
11.	Yemen	700
12.	Others	500
	Total	1,893,373

*Source: OPF Yearbook 2004-2005*

## APPENDIX 11: LIST OF REVIEWED DOCUMENTS

#	Title	Organisation	Year
1	A rapid assessment of bonded labour in domestic work and begging in Pakistan	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2004
2	A rapid assessment of bonded labour in hazardous industries in Pakistan: glass bangle-making, tanneries and construction	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2004
3	A rapid assessment of bonded labour in Pakistan's Mining Sector	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2004
4	A Survey of Illegal Migration and HT in Central and ES	Jandl Futo	2005
5	An Overview of Illegal Migration in Central and Eastern Europe 2006	Michael Jandl	2007
6	Anti-Child Trafficking Legislation in Asia: A Six Country Review	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2006
7	Baseline Research on Human Smuggling, Central Asia	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	2006
8	Baseline Survey Wisconsin	Office of Justice Wisconsin, US State Department	2008
9	Better Data, Strategy, and Reporting Needed to Enhance US Anti-trafficking Efforts Abroad	United States Government	2006
10	Bonded labour in Pakistan: An overview	International Labour Organisation (ILO)/ Pakistan Institute of Labour Research (PILER)	2001
11	Camel Jockeys of Rahim Yar Khan	Save the Children Fund Sweden	2005
12	Characteristics of Chinese Human Smugglers	United States Government	2004
13	Child Trafficking for Camel Races: A Perspective from Pakistan	Centre for Research and Social Development (CRSD)	2004

#	Title	Organisation	Year
14	Clandestine Immigration	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	2006
15	Combating Child Trafficking	UNICEF	
16	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Working Group Against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation	2005
17	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Save the Children Fund Sweden	2005
19	Data and Research on Human Trafficking: A Global Survey	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	2005
20	Draft National Migration Policy	Ministry of Labour and Manpower Division	2008
21	Economic Logic of Illegal Migration	Council on Foreign Relations	
22	Fading Light: Study on Child Trafficking	Society for Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)	2006
23	Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Handbook	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2008
25	Handbook of Performance of Indicators for Counter-trafficking Projects	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	200?
26	Human Trafficking and HIV South Asia	UNDP	2007
27	Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002	Government of Pakistan	2002
28	Human Trafficking: Monitoring and Evaluation	United States Government	2007
29	Human Trafficking: Redefining Demand	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	
30	ICMPD and Statistics	ICMPD	2005
31	Illegal immigration to and illegal emigration from Pakistan; role of fraudulent documents, including passports and National Identity Cards (NICs),	UNHCR	2003

#	Title	Organisation	Year
32	ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2006
33	Issues of Research on Trafficking of Women	World Health Organisation (WHO)	
34	Preventing and Responding to Child Trafficking, South Asia	UNICEF	2008
35	Reference Guide to Protecting the Rights of Child Victims	UNICEF	2005
36	Review of Migration Issues in Pakistan	Haris Gazdar	2003
37	Review of Research on Trafficking of Women and Children in Europe	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	2002
38	The challenge of irregular migration: State Sovereignty and Human Security	Global Commission on International Migration	
39	The Estimation of Illegal Migration in Europe	International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)	2004
40	The Need for Better Data	Frank Lackzo	
41	Trafficking Data Challenge	United States Government	
42	Trafficking in Person from a Labour Perspective	Solidarity Centre	2007
43	Trafficking in Persons Report	United States Government	2008
44	Trafficking of Children in Asia	International Labor Organisation (ILO)	2000
45	Trafficking of Women and Children in Indonesia	Solidarity Centre	2003
47	Training Manual on Human Trafficking	SHARP	NA
48	Training Needs Assessment of C-PRISM	CHIP Consultants	2008
52	Unauthorized Migrants in the US: Estimates, methods and characteristics	State Department	2006
53	Unfree labour in Pakistan: Work, debt and bondage in brick kilns	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2004

#	Title	Organisation	Year
54	World Migration Report 2008 (Labour, Irregular Migration)	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	2008
55	World Migration Reports 2005 (Data and Statistics on Migration)	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	2005
56	Year Book	ICMPD	2004
57	Year Book	ICMPD	2005
58	Year Book	ICMPD	2006

## APPENDIX 12: EXPERT FOLLOW UP HISTORY

No.	Status	Location	Name of Organisation	Abbreviation	Activity	Concerned Representative met	Position
1	Received	Islamabad	Action Aid Pakistan	AAPk	25/Dec sent email, 31/Dec sent reminder email, 10/Jan sent reminder email, 19/Jan received	Shameela Ahmed	AENEAS Expert
2	Not Received	Islamabad	CHIP Training and Consulting (Pvt.) Ltd.	CTC	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email	Irfan Farid	Managing Director
3	Not Received	Islamabad	Federal Investigation Agency	FIA	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 8/Jan reminder on telephone	Wajid Zia	Director AHST
4	Not Received	Islamabad	International Organisation for Migration – Pakistan Office	IOM-Pk	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 8/Jan reminder on telephone	Yuko Hamada	Director
5	Not Received	Islamabad	International Organisation for Migration – Pakistan Office	IOM-Pk	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, RMS: 8/Jan reminder on telephone	Ali Rehman	Programme Coordinator
6	Not Received	Islamabad	International Organisation for Migration – Pakistan Office	IOM-Pk	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 8/Jan reminder on telephone	Salim Rehmat	Senior Programmes Coordinator
7	Not Received	Islamabad	Sahil	Sahil	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 8/Jan reminder on telephone	Rizwana	Program Officer
8	Not Received	Islamabad	Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child	SPARC	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 8/Jan reminder on telephone	Qindeel Shujaat	Executive Director
9	Not Received	Islamabad	United Nations Children’s Fund	UNICEF	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email	General representative	NA
10	Not Received	Islamabad	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 14/Jan reminder on telephone	Liza Finelli	Representative
11	Not Received	Islamabad	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 14/Jan reminder on telephone	Ahmad Jameel	National Consultant



No.	Status	Location	Name of Organisation	Abbreviation	Activity	Concerned Representative met	Position
12	Not Received	Islamabad	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 15/Jan reminder on telephone	Ahmad Jameel	National Consultant
13	Received	Islamabad	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime	UNODC	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 22/Jan received	Andre Heinrichs	Law Enforcement Adviser
14	Not Received	Karachi	AAJ TV	AAJ	16/Jan sent email; 19/Jan sent reminder email, 22/Jan reminder through telephone	Aslam Khan	Crime Reporter
15	Not Received	Karachi	Ansar Burni Trust International	ABTI	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 12/Jan reminder on telephone	Syed Sarim Burney	Vice Chairman
16	Received	Karachi	Basic Education for Afghan Refugees now know as BEFARe only	BEFARe	26/Dec sent email, 10/Jan sent reminder email, RMS: 15/Jan reminder through telephone, 20/Jan received	Aminullah Khan	Programme Officer
17	Received	Karachi	Basic Education for Afghan Refugees now know as BEFARe only	BEFARe	26/Dec sent email, 10/Jan sent reminder email, 15/Jan reminder through telephone, 20/Jan received	Sheikh Ghulam Murtaza	Coordinator
18	Not Received	Karachi	Daily Times	DTIME	16/Jan sent email; 19/Jan sent reminder email, 22/Jan reminder through telephone	Nouman	Reporter
19	Not Received	Karachi	Dawn City TV	DAWN-TV	16/Jan sent email; 19/Jan sent reminder email, 22/Jan reminder through telephone	Bahzad Alam	Crime Reporter
20	Not Received	Karachi	Dawn News – TV	DAWN-TV	16/Jan sent email; 19/Jan sent reminder email, 22/Jan reminder through telephone	Abid Hasan	Reporter
21	Not Received	Karachi	Geo TV	GEO	16/Jan sent email; 19/Jan sent reminder email, 22/Jan reminder through telephone	Zill-e-Hyder	Crime Reporter
22	Not Received	Karachi	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	HRCP	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, RMS: 11/Jan reminder on telephone, 19/Jan sent reminder email	Abdul Hayee	Field Officer

No.	Status	Location	Name of Organisation	Abbreviation	Activity	Concerned Representative met	Position
23	Not Received	Peshawar	Basic Education for Afghan Refugees now know as BEFARe only	BEFARe	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email	Fayyaz Ali Khan	Manager Programming & Implementation
24	Not Received	Peshawar	Community Appraisal & Motivation Programme	CAMP	14/Jan sent email; 16/Jan sent reminder email	Naveed A. Shinwari	Chief Executive
25	Received	Peshawar	Muhammad Ameen	Independent Consultant	31/Dec sent email, 10/Jan sent reminder email, 19/Jan received	Muhammad Ameen	Independent Consultant
26	Received	Peshawar	Noor Education Trust	NET	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 29/Dec received	Momina Arifi	Field/Training coordinator
27	Received	Quetta	Basic Education for Afghan Refugees now know as BEFARe only	BEFARe	RMS: 26/Dec sent email; 31/Dec received	Sikandar Shah Jillani	VC-PRISM Team Quetta
28	Received	Quetta	Sanjog	SANJOG	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 1/Jan received	Saima Gull	Project co-ordinator (IMTIZAJ Project)
29	Received	Rahim Yar Khan	Jaag Welfare Movement	JAAG	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, , RMS: 4/Jan reminder on telephone, 6/Jan received	Abdul Rub Farooqi	Executive Director
30	Received	Rahim Yar Khan	Jaag Welfare Movement	JAAG	25/Dec sent email, 27/Dec sent reminder email, 4/Jan reminder on telephone, 7/Jan received	Amer Nadeem	Board Member

## APPENDIX 13: BENEFICIARY GROUPS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF THE C-PRISM PROJECT

Final Beneficiary Groups		Geographic areas where proposed action is plausible			
Code	Description	Rahim Yar Khan	Karachi	Quetta	Peshawar
		Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	NWFP
G1	Illegal job seekers who travel to the Gulf States, Libya, Turkey, Greece and Italy in Europe (including those deported from Europe)	✓	✓	✓	✓
G2	Illegal migrants from least developed countries that jump ship at Karachi including aliens seeking livelihoods and/or using Pakistan as a transit station for journey to Europe		✓		
G3	Illegal Afghan Aliens and refugees who remain undocumented after the registration effort by the Government of Pakistan (Approximately. 1.05 million)		✓	✓	✓
G4	Zaireen (pilgrims), mainly Afghans and Afghan Refugees who travel through Pakistan to Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries		✓	✓	✓
G5	Women and young girls who fall victim to human smuggling and trafficking including organ trade into Europe	✓	✓		
G6	Children who are abducted for terrorist activities who become victim of the Child Jockey trade in the gulf countries.	✓	✓	✓	
	Target Groups	STAPs & new Community Organisations	STAPs & new Community Organisations	STAPs & new Community Organisations	STAPs & new Community Organisations

*Source: C-PRISM Proposal to European Commission*

## APPENDIX 14: INFORMATION SOURCE TABLES FOR BASELINE INDICATORS

### Source Tables of IMG Baseline Indicators

#### Indicator 18

#	Active thematic working groups of stakeholders organisations relevant to IMHST	Source of information
1	Inter-agency group on Child Trafficking	Taskforce documentation
2	Counter-Trafficking Technical Working Group	Representative of CAMP

#### Indicator 20

#	Number of established Government taskforces relevant to IMHST	Source of Information
1	Inter-agency Task Force (IATF)	FIA official document
2	National Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking	FIA official document

#### Indicator 21

#	Established thematic working groups of stakeholders organisations relevant to IMHST	Source of information
1	Inter-agency group on Child Trafficking	Taskforce documentation
2	Counter-Trafficking Technical Working Group	Representative of CAMP
3	Pakistan Thematic Group on Human Trafficking	Taskforce documentation

#### Indicator 22

#	Pakistani IMHST experts in the Country	Organisation	Source of information
1	Abdul Hai	Human Right Commission Pakistan	Interview
2	Abdul Rub Farooqi	JAAG Welfare Movement	Interview
3	Abid Ali Shah	Aurat Foundation	Interview
4	Amna Imran Khan	Prime Minister's Secretariat	Interview
5	Amer Nadeem	JAAG Welfare Movement	Interview
6	Ansar Burney	Ansar Burney Welfare Trust	Media, Experts
7	Farooq Azam	Consultant	Interview
8	Mohammad Ameen	BEFARe	Interview
9	Naveed Shinwari	Community Appraisal & Motivation Programme (CAMP)	Interview
10	Qindeel Shujaat	SPARC	Interview
11	Riaz Gondal	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	Interview
12	Sarium Burney	Ansar Burney Welfare Trust	Interview
13	Shameela Ahmed	Action Aid Pakistan	Interview
14	Zia Awan	Lawyers for Human Rights & Legal Aid (LHRLA)	Media, Experts
15	Zubeida Noor	Noor Education Trust	Interview

#### Indicator 23

#	Reports or publications on IMHST by national government agencies in the past three years	Agency	Publication year	Source of information
1	Yearbook	FIA	2005-2006	Website, Publication
2	Yearbook	SAFRON	2005-2006	Website, Publication
3	Yearbook	OPF	2005-2006	Website, Publication

### Indicator 24

#	Name of Publication	Type of Publication	NGO	Publication Year	Source of information
1	Brides for Sale	Research Report	Noor Education Trust	2008	Publication
2	The State of Pakistan's Children	Annual Report	SPARC	2007	Publication
3	Fading Light: Study on Child Trafficking	Research Report	SPARC	2006	Publication
4	Situation Analysis Report on Prostitution of Boys in Pakistan	Research Report	ECPAT,PPA	2006	Publication
5	Rapid Assessment of Trafficking of Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Pakistan	Research Report	ILO	2006	Publication

### Indicator 25

#	Common destination countries of Pakistanis by birth who were or attempted to be illegal migrants in a foreign country	Source of information
1	Afghanistan	Victim
2	Australia	Victim
3	Bangkok	Victim
4	Denmark	Victim
5	England	Victim
6	France	Victim
7	Greece	Victim
8	Indonesia	Victim
9	Iran	Victim
10	Japan	Victim
11	Malaysia	Victim
12	Qatar	Victim
13	Russia	Victim
14	Saudi Arabia	Victim
15	South Africa	Victim
16	Turkey	Victim
17	United Arab Emirates	Victim
18	United States	Media Reports
19	Oman	Media Reports
20	Spain	Media Reports
21	Turkey	Media Reports
22	Ukraine	Media Reports
23	Italy	Media Reports
24	Saudi Arabia	Media Reports

### Indicator 28

#	Organisation	Name of statistical database	Source of information
1	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES)	FIA representative
2	International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)	Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe	Reports
3	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Migrant Management Operational System Application (MIMOSA)	IOM representative
4	National Alien Registration Authority (NARA)	Alien Registration Database	Representative
5	National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA)	Multiple databases	Media, Website

#	Organisation	Name of statistical database	Source of information
6	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Afghan refugee statistics	Reports

### Indicator 29

#	Organisation	Name of statistical database	Source of information
1	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES)	FIA representative
2	International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)	Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe	Reports
3	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Migrant Management Operational System Application (MIMOSA)	IOM representative
4	National Alien Registration Authority (NARA)	Alien Registration Database	Representative
5	National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA)	Multiple databases	Media, Website
6	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Afghan refugee statistics	Reports

### Indicator 31/32

Nationality	Population (million)	Percentage
Bengali	1.030	31%
Burmese	0.100	3%
Afghani	2.210	66%
Nigerian	0.002	0%
Somali	0.002	0%
Others	0.006	0%
Total	3.35	100%

Source: National Alien Registration Authority (NARA). 2008

### Indicator 33

#	Project/Programme	Funding agency	Implementing Organisations	Duration	Geographic Coverage	Source of Information
1	Promotion of Rights, Capacity Building Measures and Initiatives to Curb & Temporary Migration including Human Smuggling and Trafficking (C-PRISM)	European Commission	BEFARe, Action Aid Pakistan, JAAG Welfare Movement	2007-2009	Quetta, Rahim Yar Khan, Peshawar, Karachi	Project Document
2	IMTIZAJ	Groupe Development, European Union, Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Luxembourg, ECPAT Luxembourg	AMAL, AZAD, PPA, PRWSO, SAHIL, ROZAN, SACH, SEHER, SHEED, VISION	2006-2009	Lahore, Quetta, Rahim Yar Khan, Peshawar, Islamabad	Project Website

### Indicator 34

#	National NGOs working on IMHST	Source of Information
1	Action Aid Pakistan	Organisation representatives
3	BEFARe	Organisation representatives
4	CAMP	Organisation representatives

#	National NGOs working on IMHST	Source of Information
5	Sanjog	Organisation representatives
6	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	Organisation representatives
7	Ansar Burney Welfare Trust	Organisation representatives
8	Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid	Organisation representatives
9	Noor Education Trust	Organisation representatives
11	JAAG Welfare Movement	Organisation representatives
12	Seher	Organisation representatives
13	Aurat Foundation	Organisation representatives
14	Buniyad	Organisation representatives
15	PRWSO	Organisation representatives
17	Sheed Society	Organisation representatives
18	SPARC	Organisation representatives
19	AMAL Human Development Network	Internet
20	AZAD Foundation	Internet
21	Pakistan Paediatric Association	Internet

### Indicator 35

Year	Total No. Of Deportees	No. Of Deportees Using Illegal Routes	No. Of Deportees Using Legal Exists	No. Of Illegal Migrants Intercepted Within Pak Border
2005	24,555	24,377	178	2,463
2006	14,003	13,919	84	7,432
2007	12,371	12,311	60	10,703
2008 <sup>40</sup>	15,665	15,626	39	7,709
Total	66,594	66,233	361	28,307

Source: FIA, 2008

### Indicator 36

Registration activity	Population registered
Total Registration (including minors)	125,987
Total Work Permits	925
Work Permits Issued	915
Renewal of Alien Registration Card	76,847
Renewal of Alien Registration Card Issued	74,845

Source: National Alien Registration Authority (NARA), 2008

### Indicator 48

#	National government agencies working on IMHST	Source of Information
1	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	Organisation representatives
2	National Alien Registration Authority (NARA)	Organisation representatives
3	Bureau of Immigration & Overseas Employment	Organisation representatives
4	Ministry of States & Frontier Regions	Organisation representatives
5	National Database and Registration Authority	Organisation representatives
6	Police	Organisation representatives

<sup>40</sup> The FIA records for 2008 on the deportees' data are up to 12<sup>th</sup>, November 2008 and the interceptions' data is up to 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2008.

Source Table for IMHS Baseline Indicators

**Indicator 37**

No.	Type (Act, Ordinance, Policy)	Title of Law	IMHST Thematic Relevance
1	A	Citizenship Act (with final amendments through PCA Ord.2000)	img, imo
2	P	Draft National Child Protection Policy	htt,hti
3	P	Draft National Migration Policy	img, imo
4	A	Draft Protection of Child Act	htt,hti
5	O	Emigration Ordinance 1979 and Rules	imhs, img, imo
6	A	Federal Investigation Agency Act 1974 and Rules	htt, imhs, imo,
7	R	Federal Investigation Agency Rules	htt, imhs, imo,
8	O	Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance	imhs, img, imo
9	A	Foreigners Act 1946	imhs, img, imo
10	O	Hudood Ordinance 1979	htt, hti
11	O	National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2000	img, imo
12	A	National Registration Act, 1973	img, imo
13	A	Naturalization Act, 1926	img, imo
14	P	Pakistan Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking	htt
15	A	Pakistan Penal Code	htt, hti
16	A	Passport Act (and Rules), 1974	img, imo
17	O	Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 and Rules	htt
18	A	Protection of Women Act 2006	htt, hti

**Indicator 78**

#	Intergovernmental Organisation	Source of information
1	European Union	Organisation reports, publications and website
2	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Organisation reports, publications and website

**Indicator 38**

#	International NGOs working on human smuggling	Source of Information
1	Action Aid UK	Organisation representatives

**Indicator 39**

#	National government agencies working on human smuggling	Source of Information
1	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	FIA officials
2	National Alien Registration Authority (NARA)	NARA officials

**Indicator 40**

#	National NGOs working on human smuggling	Source of Information
1	Action Aid Pakistan	Organisation representatives
2	BEFARe	Organisation representatives
3	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	Organisation representatives
4	Ansar Burney Welfare Trust	Organisation representatives
5	JAAG Welfare Movement	Organisation representatives



### Indicator 43

#	Common methods used for human smuggling	Source of Information
1	Forged passport	Media, migrants, experts
2	Counterfeit documents	Media, migrants, experts
3	Payment to Mafia	Media, migrants, experts
4	Smuggling through unmanned border through agent's help	Media, migrants, experts
5	Authentic documents through bribery	Media, migrants, experts
6	Overstay with legal visa	Media, migrants, experts
7	Travel Agency	Media, migrants, experts

Source Tables for HTI Baseline Indicators

**Indicator 1**

No.	Type (Act, Ordinance, Policy)	Title of Law	IMHST Thematic Relevance
1	A	Citizenship Act (with final amendments through PCA Ord.2000)	img, imo
2	P	Draft National Child Protection Policy	htt,hti
3	P	Draft National Migration Policy	img, imo
4	A	Draft Protection of Child Act	htt,hti
5	O	Emigration Ordinance 1979 and Rules	imhs, img, imo
6	A	Federal Investigation Agency Act 1974 and Rules	htt, imhs, imo,
7	R	Federal Investigation Agency Rules	htt, imhs, imo,
8	O	Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance	imhs, img, imo
9	A	Foreigners Act 1946	imhs, img, imo
10	O	Hudood Ordinance 1979	htt, hti
11	O	National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2000	img, imo
12	A	National Registration Act, 1973	img, imo
13	A	Naturalization Act, 1926	img, imo
14	P	Pakistan Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking	htt
15	A	Pakistan Penal Code	htt, hti
16	A	Passport Act (and Rules), 1974	img, imo
17	O	Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 and Rules	htt
18	A	Protection of Women Act 2006	htt, hti

**Indicator 2**

#	Rehabilitation centres for internal human trafficking victims	Location	Source of Information
1	Ansar Burney Welfare Trust (ABWT)	Karachi	Organisation representative
2	Lawyers for Human Rights & Legal Aid (LHRLA)	Karachi	Organisation representative
3	Noor Education Trust (NET)	Peshawar	Organisation representative
4	Struggle for Change (SACH)	Islamabad	Organisation representative
5	Ministry of Women Development	Islamabad	Experts
6	Sahil	Islamabad	Organisation representative
7	Panah (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan)	Karachi	Organisation representative

**Indicator 3**

#	Common recruitment methods for internal trafficking	Source of Information
1	Adoption	Media, Victims, Experts
2	Abduction	Media, Victims, Experts
3	Deception for employment	Media, Victims, Experts
4	Bride price ( <i>Walvar</i> )	Media, Victims, Experts
5	Bride exchange ( <i>Watta Satta</i> )	Media, Victims, Experts
6	Sale by parents or relatives	Media, Victims, Experts

**Indicator 70**

#	Intergovernmental Organisations	Source of information
1	European Union	Organisation reports, publications and website
2	United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)	Organisation reports, publications and website
3	United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC)	Organisation reports, publications and website
4	United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	Organisation reports, publications and website
5	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Organisation reports, publications and website
6	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Organisation reports, publications and website

#### **Indicator 4**

#	International NGOs working on internal human trafficking	Source of Information
1	Action Aid UK	Organisation representatives
2	Groupe Development	Organisation representatives

#### **Indicator 6**

#	National NGOs working on internal human trafficking	Source of Information
1	Action Aid Pakistan	Organisation representatives
2	BEFARe	Organisation representatives
3	CAMP	Organisation representatives
4	Sanjog	Organisation representatives
5	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	Organisation representatives
6	Ansar Burney Welfare Trust	Organisation representatives
7	Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid	Organisation representatives
8	Noor Education Trust	Organisation representatives
9	JAAG Welfare Movement	Organisation representatives
10	Seher	Organisation representatives
11	Aurat Foundation	Organisation representatives
12	Sheed Society	Organisation representatives
13	SPARC	Organisation representatives
14	AMAL Human Development Network	Internet
15	AZAD Foundation	Internet
16	Pakistan Paediatric Association	Internet
17	Vision	Internet

Source Tables for HTT Baseline Indicators

**Indicator 7**

No.	Type (Act, Ordinance, Policy)	Title of Law	IMHST Thematic Relevance
1	A	Citizenship Act (with final amendments through PCA Ord.2000)	img, imo
2	P	Draft National Child Protection Policy	htt, hti
3	P	Draft National Migration Policy	img, imo
4	A	Draft Protection of Child Act	htt, hti
5	O	Emigration Ordinance 1979 and Rules	imhs, img, imo
6	A	Federal Investigation Agency Act 1974 and Rules	htt, imhs, imo,
7	R	Federal Investigation Agency Rules	htt, imhs, imo,
8	O	Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance	imhs, img, imo
9	A	Foreigners Act 1946	imhs, img, imo
10	O	Hudood Ordinance 1979	htt, hti
11	O	National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2000	img, imo
12	A	National Registration Act, 1973	img, imo
13	A	Naturalization Act, 1926	img, imo
14	P	Pakistan Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking	htt
15	A	Pakistan Penal Code	htt, hti
16	A	Passport Act (and Rules), 1974	img, imo
17	O	Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 and Rules	htt
18	A	Protection of Women Act 2006	htt, hti

**Indicator 8**

#	Rehabilitation centres for external human trafficking victims	Location	Source of Information
1	Ansar Burney Welfare Trust (ABWT)	Karachi	Organisation representative
2	Lawyers for Human Rights & Legal Aid (LHRLA)	Karachi	Organisation representative
3	Noor Education Trust (NET)	Peshawar	Organisation representative
4	Struggle for Change (SACH)	Islamabad	Organisation representative
5	Ministry of Women Development	Islamabad	Experts
6	Sahil	Islamabad	Organisation representative
7	Panah (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan)	Karachi	Organisation representative

**Indicator 11**

#	Common Origin Countries (by place of birth) for external trafficking victims coming into Pakistan	Source of information
1	Afghanistan	Media reports, victim, experts
2	Bangladesh	Media reports, victim, experts
3	Burma	Media reports, victim, experts

**Indicator 12**

#	Common recruitment methods for internal trafficking	Source of Information
1	Adoption	Media, Victims, Experts
2	Abduction	Media, Victims, Experts
3	Deception for employment	Media, Victims, Experts
4	Sale by parents or relatives	Media, Victims, Experts

**Indicator 74**

#	Intergovernmental Organisation	Source of information
1	European Union	Organisation reports, publications and website
2	United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)	Organisation reports, publications and website
3	United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC)	Organisation reports, publications and website
4	United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	Organisation reports, publications and website
5	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Organisation reports, publications and website
6	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Organisation reports, publications and website

**Indicator 13**

#	International NGOs working on External human trafficking	Source of information
1	Action Aid UK	Organisation representative
2	Groupe Development	Organisation representative
3	Save the Children Sweden	Experts
4	International Catholic Migration Committee (ICMC)	Experts

**Indicator 14**

#	National government agencies working on external human trafficking	Source of Information
1	Federal Investigation Agency	Organisation Representatives
2	Ministry of Women Development	Experts
3	Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education	Experts

**Indicator 15**

#	National NGOs working on external human trafficking	Source of Information
1	Action Aid Pakistan	Organisation representatives
3	BEFARe	Organisation representatives
4	CAMP	Organisation representatives
5	Sanjog	Organisation representatives
6	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	Organisation representatives
7	Ansar Burney Welfare Trust	Organisation representatives
8	Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid	Organisation representatives
9	Noor Education Trust	Organisation representatives
11	JAAG Welfare Movement	Organisation representatives
12	Seher	Organisation representatives
13	Aurat Foundation	Organisation representatives
14	Buniyad	Organisation representatives
15	PRWSO	Organisation representatives
17	Sheed Society	Organisation representatives
18	SPARC	Organisation representatives
19	AMAL Human Development Network	Internet
20	AZAD Foundation	Internet
21	Pakistan Paediatric Association	Internet

Source Table for IMO Indicators

**Indicator 42**

No.	Type (Act, Ordinance, Policy)	Title of Law	IMHST Thematic Relevance
1	A	Citizenship Act (with final amendments through PCA Ord.2000)	img, imo
2	P	Draft National Child Protection Policy	htt,hti
3	P	Draft National Migration Policy	img, imo
4	A	Draft Protection of Child Act	htt,hti
5	O	Emigration Ordinance 1979 and Rules	imhs, img, imo
6	A	Federal Investigation Agency Act 1974 and Rules	htt, imhs, imo,
7	R	Federal Investigation Agency Rules	htt, imhs, imo,
8	O	Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance	imhs, img, imo
9	A	Foreigners Act 1946	imhs, img, imo
10	O	Hudood Ordinance 1979	htt, hti
11	O	National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2000	img, imo
12	A	National Registration Act, 1973	img, imo
13	A	Naturalization Act, 1926	img, imo
14	P	Pakistan Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking	htt
15	A	Pakistan Penal Code	htt, hti
16	A	Passport Act (and Rules), 1974	img, imo
17	O	Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 and Rules	htt
18	A	Protection of Women Act 2006	htt, hti

**Indicator 44**

#	The common methods used for illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking)	Source of information
1	Forged passport	Media, migrants, experts
2	Counterfeit documents	Media, migrants, experts
3	Payment to Mafia	Media, migrants, experts
4	Crossing of unmanned border illegally	Media, migrants, experts
5	Authentic documents through bribery	Media, migrants, experts
6	Overstay with legal visa	Media, migrants, experts

**Indicator 79**

#	Intergovernmental organisation	Source of information
1	European Union	Organisation reports, publications and website
2	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Organisation reports, publications and website

**Indicator 45**

#	International NGOs working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking)	Source of Information
1	Action Aid UK	Organisation representatives

### **Indicator 47**

#	National government agencies working on IMHST	Source of Information
1	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	Organisation representatives
2	National Alien Registration Authority (NARA)	Organisation representatives
3	Bureau of Immigration & Overseas Employment	Organisation representatives
4	Ministry of States & Frontier Regions	Organisation representatives
5	National Database and Registration Authority	Organisation representatives
6	Police	Organisation representatives

### **Indicator 48**

#	National government agencies working on IMHST	Source of Information
1	Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)	Organisation representatives
2	National Alien Registration Authority (NARA)	Organisation representatives
3	Bureau of Immigration & Overseas Employment	Organisation representatives
4	Ministry of States & Frontier Regions	Organisation representatives
5	National Database and Registration Authority	Organisation representatives
6	Police	Organisation representatives

### **Indicator 49**

#	National NGOs working on illegal migration by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking	Source of Information
1	Action Aid UK	Organisation representatives
2	JAAG Welfare Movement	Organisation representatives

## APPENDIX 15: LIST OF SMART BASELINE INDICATORS

No.	Indicator Code	Description of the Indicator (all indicators are up to January 2009)	Output/Impact	IMHST Category	Source of information
1	1	Number of Government laws relating to internal human trafficking	I	HTI	Law
2	2	Number of rehabilitation shelters for victims of internal human trafficking	I	HTI	Rehabilitation centre staff, media, experts,
3	3	The number of common recruitment methods for internal trafficking	I	HTI	FIA; media; victims
4	70	Total number of intergovernmental organisations working on internal human trafficking	I	HTI	Publications; strategy papers; agency representatives; agency website
5	72	Total number of International Financial Institutions working on internal human trafficking	I	HTI	Publications; agency representatives; agency website; country development strategy
6	4	Total number of international non-governmental organisations working on internal human trafficking in Pakistan	I	HTI	Publications; agency representatives; agency website; country development strategy
7	5	Total number of national government agencies working on internal trafficking in Pakistan	I	HTI	Publications; policy; agency representatives; agency website
8	6	Total number of national non-governmental organisations working on internal trafficking in Pakistan	I	HTI	Publications; agency representatives; agency website
9	7	Number of Government laws relating to external human trafficking	I	HTT	Law
10	8	Number of rehabilitation shelters for victims of external human trafficking	I	HTT	Rehabilitation centre staff, media, experts,
11	9	The number of apprehended agents human smugglers and traffickers	I	HTT	FIA cases
12	10	The number of common destination countries for external trafficking victims	I	HTT	Recovered trafficking victim or survivor; FIA
13	11	The number of common origin countries (by place of birth) for external trafficking victims coming into Pakistan	I	HTT	Recovered trafficking victims or survivor
14	12	The number of common recruitment methods for external trafficking	I	HTT	FIA; media; victims
15	74	Total number of intergovernmental organisations working on external human trafficking Pakistan	I	HTT	Publications; agency representatives; agency website
16	73	Total number of International Financial Institutions working on external human trafficking in Pakistan	I	HTT	Publications; agency representatives; agency website; country development strategy
17	13	Total number of international non-governmental organisations working on external human trafficking Pakistan	I	HTT	Publications; agency representatives; agency website; country development strategy
18	14	Total number of national government agencies working on external human trafficking in Pakistan	I	HTT	Publications; agency representatives; agency website



No.	Indicator Code	Description of the Indicator (all indicators are up to January 2009)	Output/Impact	IMHST Category	Source of information
19	15	Total number of national non-governmental organisations working on external human trafficking in Pakistan	I	HTT	Publications; agency representatives; agency website
20	16	Number of publications or reports on IMHST in Pakistan by intergovernmental organisations in the past three years	I	IMG	Websites, reports, representatives, publications
21	17	Number of active Government Taskforces relevant IMHST	I	IMG	Government representatives; media reports
22	18	Number of active thematic working groups of stakeholder Organisations relevant to IMHST	I	IMG	Publications, website, representatives of participating Organisations
23	19	Number of dedicated websites on IMHST relevant to Pakistan	I	IMG	Law
24	20	Number of established Government Taskforces relevant to IMHST	I	IMG	Government representatives; media reports
25	21	Number of established thematic working groups of stakeholder Organisations on IMHST	I	IMG	Publications, website, representatives of participating Organisations
26	75	Number of non-profit sector professionals trained on IMHST	I	IMG	Representative of the training Organisation(s) or programme(s), trained professionals
27	22	Number of Pakistani IMHST experts working in the Country	I	IMG	Reports, publications, research papers, experts, media
28	76	Number of publications or reports on IMHST in Pakistan by International Financial Institutions in the past three years	I	IMG	Websites, reports, representatives, publications
29	23	Number of publications or reports on IMHST in Pakistan by national government agencies in the past three years	I	IMG	Websites, reports, representatives, publications
30	24	Number of publications or reports on IMHST in Pakistan by national NGOs in the past three years	I	IMG	Websites, reports, representatives, publications
31	25	The number of common destination countries of Pakistanis by birth who were or attempted to be illegal migrants in a foreign country	I	IMG	illegal migrant, FIA, foreign government apprehension and deportation records; media reports
32	26	The number of common destination districts for illegal migrants coming into Pakistan	I	IMG	illegal migrants; NARA; Police
33	27	The number of news reports on of IMHST in leading newspapers in the past three years	I	IMG	newspaper agencies with online searchable archives
34	28	The number of Organisations collecting statistical data on IMHST	I	IMG	representatives, websites, publications
35	29	The number of Organisations maintaining statistical data on IMHST in Pakistan	I	IMG	representatives, websites, publications
36	30	The number of Organisations providing open access to Pakistan-relevant statistical data on IMHST to the general public	I	IMG	representatives, websites, publications
37	31	The total number of foreign illegal migrants in Pakistan by nationality	I	IMG	NARA
38	32	Total estimated illegal migrant population	I	IMG	NARA
39	33	Total number of active projects and/or programmes on IMHST in Pakistan	I	IMG	project or programme members, website, publications
40	34	Total number of national non-governmental organisations working on IMHST in Pakistan	I	IMG	Publications; organisation representatives; website;
41	35	Total number of Pakistani general illegal migrants deported last year	I	IMG	FIA, media
42	36	Total number of registered illegal migrant population in Pakistan by country of origin	I	IMG	NARA

No.	Indicator Code	Description of the Indicator (all indicators are up to January 2009)	Output/Impact	IMHST Category	Source of information
43	77	Number of detention centres for deportees	I	IMHS	Detention centre staff, Government officials, media
44	37	Number of Government laws relating to human smuggling	I	IMHS	Law
45	78	Total number of intergovernmental organisations working on human smuggling	I	IMHS	Publications; strategy papers; agency representatives; agency website
46	71	Total number of International Financial Institutions working on human smuggling in Pakistan	I	IMHS	Publications; agency representatives; agency website; country development strategy
47	38	Total number of international non-governmental organisations working on human smuggling	I	IMHS	Publications; agency representatives; agency website; country development strategy
48	39	Total number of national government agencies working on human smuggling	I	IMHS	Publications; policy; agency representatives; agency website
49	40	Total number of national non-governmental organisations working on human smuggling in Pakistan	I	IMHS	Publications; Organisation representatives; Organisation website
50	41	Total number of Pakistani smuggled persons deported per year	I	IMHS	FIA, media
51	42	Number of Government laws relating to illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking)	I	IMO	Law
52	43	The number of common methods used for human smuggling	I	IMHS	FIA; media; illegal migrants; deportees
53	44	The number of common methods used for illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking)	I	IMO	FIA; media; illegal migrants; deportees
54	79	Total number of intergovernmental organisations working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking) in Pakistan	I	IMO	Publications; strategy papers; agency representatives; agency website
55	80	Total number of International Financial Institutions working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking) in Pakistan	I	IMO	Publications; agency representatives; agency website; country development strategy
56	45	Total number of international non-governmental organisations working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking)	I	IMO	Publications; organisation representatives; website;
57	47	Total number of national government agencies working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking)	I	IMO	Publications; policy; agency representatives; agency website
58	48	Total number of national government agencies working on IMHST in Pakistan	I	IMG	Publications; organisation representatives; website;
59	49	Total number of national non-governmental organisations working on illegal migration (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) in Pakistan	I	IMO	Publications; Organisation representatives; Organisation website
60	50	Total number of Pakistani illegal migrants (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) deported per year by origin of deportee	I	IMO	FIA, media
61	81	Total number of Pakistani illegal migrants (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) deported per year	I	IMO	FIA, media
62	82	Total number of Pakistani illegal migrants (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) deported per year by ethnicity	I	IMO	FIA, media
63	51	Total number of Pakistani illegal migrants (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) deported per year by means of deportation (land, sea or air)	I	IMO	FIA, media

## APPENDIX 16: LIST OF BASELINE INDICATORS THAT DO NOT MEET THE SMART CRITERIA

No.	Indicator Code	Description of the Indicator (all indicators are up to January 2009)	Output/Imp act	IMHST Category	specific	measurable	attainable	realistic	time bound	SMART score	Possible Source of information
1	111	Estimated number of unregistered illegal migrant population in Pakistan	i	IMG	1	1	0	1	1	4	Survey or government census
2	112	Number of for-profit sector professionals trained on IMHST	i	IMG	1	1	0	1	1	4	Representative of the training Organisation(s) or programme(s), trained for-profit sector professionals
3	113	Number of government officials trained on IMHST	i	IMG	1	1	0	1	1	4	Representative of the training Organisation(s) or programme(s), trained officials
4	114	Number of reports on IMHST in Pakistan by community Organisations	i	IMG	1	1	0	1	1	4	Community Organisations,
5	121	The number of apprehended agents human smugglers	i	IMHS	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA cases
6	102	The number of apprehended agents human traffickers	i	HTT	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA cases
7	103	The number of cases reported of external trafficking victims by mode of transportation at exit from Pakistan	i	HTT	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA
8	122	The number of cases reported of human smuggling deportees by mode of transportation at exit from Pakistan	i	IMHS	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; deportees
9	131	The number of cases reported of illegal migrant (by means other than human smuggling and external human trafficking) deportees by mode of transportation at exit from Pakistan	i	IMO	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; deportees
10	104	The number of cases under trial against external human traffickers in the past year	i	HTT	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA
11	115	The number of cases under trial against foreign illegal migrants in the past year	i	IMG	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; Police
12	123	The number of cases under trial against human smugglers in the past year	i	IMHS	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA
13	116	The number of cases under trial against Pakistani deportees in the past year	i	IMG	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA
14	117	The number of common origin sites for external human trafficking from Pakistan	i	IMG	1	1	0	1	1	4	Victims and/or survivors, government representatives, experts, media

No.	Indicator Code	Description of the Indicator (all indicators are up to January 2009)	Output/Imp act	IMHST Category	specific	measurable	attainable	realistic	time bound	SMART score	Possible Source of Information
15	105	The number of decided cases on external human traffickers	i	HTT	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA
16	118	The number of decided cases on foreign illegal migrants	i	IMG	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA
17	124	The number of decided cases on human smugglers	i	IMHS	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA
18	119	The number of decided cases on Pakistani deportees	i	IMG	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA
19	135	The number of known districts used as transit points by illegal migrants	i	IMG	1	0	0	0	1	2	FIA
20	134	The number of transit districts used by human traffickers	i	HTT	1	0	0	0	1	2	Representatives of law enforcement agencies
21	120	Total number of community Organisations working on IMHST in Pakistan	i	IMG	1	1	0	1	1	4	Organisation representatives
22	132	Total number of Pakistani illegal migrants (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) deported per year by age group	i	IMO	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA, media
23	133	Total number of Pakistani illegal migrants (by means other than human smuggling and external trafficking) deported per year by gender	i	IMO	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA, media
24	106	Total number of Pakistani recovered external trafficking victims by origin of deportee	i	HTT	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; media; ABWT; LHRLA; NET; SACH; CPWB;
25	107	Total number of Pakistani recovered external trafficking victims per year by type of victimization	i	HTT	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; media; ABWT; LHRLA; NET; SACH; CPWB;
26	108	Total number of Pakistani recovered external trafficking victims per year	i	HTT	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; media; ABWT; LHRLA; NET; SACH; CPWB;
27	109	Total number of Pakistani recovered external trafficking victims per year by age group	i	HTT	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; media; ABWT; LHRLA; NET; SACH; CPWB;
28	110	Total number of Pakistani recovered external trafficking victims per year by ethnicity	i	HTT	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; media; ABWT; LHRLA; NET; SACH; CPWB;
29	97	Total number of Pakistani recovered internal trafficking victims by origin of victim	i	HTI	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; media; ABWT; LHRLA; NET; SACH; CPWB;
30	98	Total number of Pakistani recovered internal trafficking victims per year by type of victimization	i	HTI	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; media; ABWT; LHRLA; NET; SACH; CPWB;
31	99	Total number of Pakistani recovered internal trafficking victims per year	i	HTI	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; media; ABWT; LHRLA; NET; SACH; CPWB;

No.	Indicator Code	Description of the Indicator (all indicators are up to January 2009)	Output/imp act	IMHST Category	specific	measurable	attainable	realistic	time bound	SMART score	Possible Source of information
32	100	Total number of Pakistani recovered internal trafficking victims per year by age group	i	HTI	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; media; ABWT; LHRLA; NET; SACH; CPWB;
33	101	Total number of Pakistani recovered internal trafficking victims per year by ethnicity	i	HTI	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA; media; ABWT; LHRLA; NET; SACH; CPWB;
34	125	Total number of Pakistani smuggled persons deported per year	i	IMHS	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA, media
35	126	Total number of Pakistani smuggled persons deported per year by age group	i	IMHS	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA, media
36	127	Total number of Pakistani smuggled persons deported per year by ethnicity	i	IMHS	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA, media
37	128	Total number of Pakistani smuggled persons deported per year by gender	i	IMHS	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA, media
38	129	Total number of Pakistani smuggled persons deported per year by means of deportation (land, sea or air)	i	IMHS	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA, media
39	130	Total number of Pakistani smuggled persons deported per year by origin of deportee	i	IMHS	1	1	0	1	1	4	FIA, media